THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week).....25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year).....$10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller of the Currency, Secretary of War and General of the Army.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the tabular statements made up from the accounts kept in this office, which the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lay before Congress.

They are as follows:

Table A, showing the receipts from each specific source of revenue, and the amounts refunded in each collection district, State, and Territory of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Table B, showing the number and value of internal revenue stamps ordered monthly by the Commissioner, and monthly receipts from purchasers of internal revenue stamps, the unaccounted-for loss on the same, and the ratio of such loss from agents for the sale of stamps, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

Table C, showing the internal distribution of internal revenue from various sources in the United States.

Table D, showing the total collections from each specified source for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1868, and 1869, respectively.

Table F, abstract of reports of district attorneys concerning suits and prosecutions under the internal revenue laws.

The total receipts from internal revenue sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks, were, for the fiscal year 1869, $99,020,344 29.

This includes the sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $8,926,225 12, nearly all of which was for taxes assessed and collected in previous years.

For the fiscal year 1868 there were refunded $8,918,334 81.

Drawbacks were also allowed to the amount of $1,279,980 01.

No drawbacks were allowed during the fiscal year 1869 by this bureau, excepting on gentlemen's manufactures, under section 41 of the act of June 30, 1864, limited under the act of March 3, 1865, to "articles of patent medicines, amounting to $377,411 31. The drawback on rum and alcohol is not allowed by this bureau.

The receipts for the current year are estimated at $175,000,000.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1868 AND 1869 COMPARED.

A comparative statement, showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869, is as follows:

	1868.	1869.
July	$16,990,640 92	$21,678,631 94
August	17,396,285 79	15,015,536 81
September	9,790,786 29	13,062,533 87
October	12,062,126 99	12,853,799 57
November	9,641,304 63	13,145,569 75
Total	$60,385,471 88	$74,816,701 94

Total gain for first six months of 1869...$ 14,386,230

The following table exhibits the increase or loss on the several articles subject to taxation during the same periods, and explains the sources from which the gain was made:

Sources of revenue.	Receipts for first six months of fiscal year 1868.	Receipts for first six months of fiscal year 1869.	Gain per cent.	Loss per cent.
Spirits	$6,000,000	$8,000,000	33	
Tobacco	4,000,000	4,500,000	12	
Fermented liquors	1,500,000	1,750,000	16	
Banks and bankers	800,000	1,000,000	25	
Sales	1,500,000	1,700,000	13	
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	2,500,000	3,000,000	20	
Income	15,000,000	20,000,000	33	
Legacies	300,000	400,000	33	
Stamps	2,000,000	2,500,000	25	
Articles in schedule A	1,000,000	1,200,000	20	
Gas	300,000	400,000	33	
Sources not otherwise herein specially enumerated (Articles now exempt from taxation)	1,500,000	1,800,000	20	
Net receipts from taxation	34,100,000	40,350,000	18	
Fees	300,000	350,000	16	
Total	$34,400,000	$40,700,000	18	

Total gain, $6,300,000, or 18 per cent.

It will be seen that the gain on tobacco during this period was 12½ per cent., and that on stamps is fully sustained, while that on spirits is fully sustained, the increase to be made for the fact that the old spirits in bond had all been withdrawn and the tax paid before this period commenced. The gain on the tax of banks and bankers is likewise more than sustained by the comparison, for the collection of the first section of the act of June 30, 1864, limited under the act of March 3, 1865, to "articles of patent medicines, amounting to $377,411 31. The drawback on rum and alcohol is not allowed by this bureau.

The receipts for the current year are estimated at $175,000,000.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1868 AND 1869 COMPARED.

A comparative statement, showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869, is as follows:

	1868.	1869.
July	$16,990,640 92	$21,678,631 94
August	17,396,285 79	15,015,536 81
September	9,790,786 29	13,062,533 87
October	12,062,126 99	12,853,799 57
November	9,641,304 63	13,145,569 75
Total	$60,385,471 88	$74,816,701 94

Total gain for first six months of 1869...$ 14,386,230

The following table exhibits the increase or loss on the several articles subject to taxation during the same periods, and explains the sources from which the gain was made:

Sources of revenue.	Receipts for first six months of fiscal year 1868.	Receipts for first six months of fiscal year 1869.	Gain per cent.	Loss per cent.
Spirits	$6,000,000	$8,000,000	33	
Tobacco	4,000,000	4,500,000	12	
Fermented liquors	1,500,000	1,750,000	16	
Banks and bankers	800,000	1,000,000	25	
Sales	1,500,000	1,700,000	13	
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	2,500,000	3,000,000	20	
Income	15,000,000	20,000,000	33	
Legacies	300,000	400,000	33	
Stamps	2,000,000	2,500,000	25	
Articles in schedule A	1,000,000	1,200,000	20	
Gas	300,000	400,000	33	
Sources not otherwise herein specially enumerated (Articles now exempt from taxation)	1,500,000	1,800,000	20	
Net receipts from taxation	34,100,000	40,350,000	18	
Fees	300,000	350,000	16	
Total	$34,400,000	$40,700,000	18	

Total gain, $6,300,000, or 18 per cent.

It will be seen that the gain on tobacco during this period was 12½ per cent., and that on stamps is fully sustained, while that on spirits is fully sustained, the increase to be made for the fact that the old spirits in bond had all been withdrawn and the tax paid before this period commenced. The gain on the tax of banks and bankers is likewise more than sustained by the comparison, for the collection of the first six months of March, 1868, included the tax for the entire year, while that for the first six months of 1869 included only the tax for the first half of the year.

	1868.	1869.
July	$16,990,640 92	$21,678,631 94
August	17,396,285 79	15,015,536 81
September	9,790,786 29	13,062,533 87
October	12,062,126 99	12,853,799 57
November	9,641,304 63	13,145,569 75
Total	$60,385,471 88	$74,816,701 94

Total gain for first six months of 1869...$ 14,386,230

The following table exhibits the increase or loss on the several articles subject to taxation during the same periods, and explains the sources from which the gain was made:

Sources of revenue.	Receipts for first six months of fiscal year 1868.	Receipts for first six months of fiscal year 1869.	Gain per cent.	Loss per cent.
Spirits	$6,000,000	$8,000,000	33	
Tobacco	4,000,000	4,500,000	12	
Fermented liquors	1,500,000	1,750,000	16	
Banks and bankers	800,000	1,000,000	25	
Sales	1,500,000	1,700,000	13	
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	2,500,000	3,000,000	20	
Income	15,000,000	20,000,000	33	
Legacies	300,000	400,000	33	
Stamps	2,000,000	2,500,000	25	
Articles in schedule A	1,000,000	1,200,000	20	
Gas	300,000	400,000	33	
Sources not otherwise herein specially enumerated (Articles now exempt from taxation)	1,500,000	1,800,000	20	
Net receipts from taxation	34,100,000	40,350,000	18	
Fees	300,000	350,000	16	
Total	$34,400,000	$40,700,000	18	

Total gain, $6,300,000, or 18 per cent.

It will be seen that the gain on tobacco during this period was 12½ per cent., and that on stamps is fully sustained, while that on spirits is fully sustained, the increase to be made for the fact that the old spirits in bond had all been withdrawn and the tax paid before this period commenced. The gain on the tax of banks and bankers is likewise more than sustained by the comparison, for the collection of the first six months of March, 1868, included the tax for the entire year, while that for the first six months of 1869 included only the tax for the first half of the year.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The strictly cash terms accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Our publications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.
VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1869. NO. 70.

the above estimate the total gain will be $28,834,568, or 29½ per cent.

During this period the gain on spirits is—

In	$11,091,151
On tobacco	6,098,520
On sales	1,201,961
On incomes	2,772,911
On stamps	701,104
From banks and bankers	391,433

The gain on spirits, during this six months of comparison, is not so large by nearly six millions as it was for the six months ending 30th of June last. This is accounted for by the circumstance that the old spirits in bonded warehouse on the 30th of August, 1868, when the new law went into effect, were all by operation of law to be withdrawn from bond and tax to be paid prior to July 1, 1869. It is a fact, however, that the gain on tobacco, for this period of comparison, exceeds that for the six months ending June 30, 1869, by $2,000,000, showing a steady and continuous increase of revenue from this source. The gains on stamps, incomes, and sales correspond very nearly with those articles for the six months of comparison, ending June 30, 1869.

It is to be remembered in referring to the foregoing comparative tables, that they do not profess to give the gross receipts or revenue for the periods of comparison, but the receipts from the same general sources merely. The reason is that alterations in the law changed the subjects of taxation in the periods of comparison, and hence a statement of the gross receipts would not exhibit the relative and economical increase and decrease of the revenue. Referring to the gains on spirits and tobacco for these periods, it seems proper to say that there is every cause for congratulation that the law of July 20, 1868, taxing these articles, was enacted.

RECEIPTS FROM THE SAME GENERAL SOURCES, FOR THE FIRST QUARTERS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1869 AND 1870, COMPARED.

The following statement of the receipts from the several general sources of revenue for the first quarter of the present and last fiscal years includes the returns of twenty out of the twenty-six districts not given in the table immediately preceding, and hence differs from the preparation of that table. The receipts of the following districts only are, therefore, not included in the receipts for the year 1870: Third (Middle) and ninth Kentucky, for the month of July; third Mississippi, for August; eleventh New York, sixth Tennessee and fourth Texas, for September.

Sources of Revenue.	Receipts for first quarter of fiscal year— 1869.	1870.
Spirits	$ 5,997,413	$6,007,011
Tobacco	4,295,674	4,131,298
Fermented liquors	1,790,962	1,759,626
Banks and bankers	886,078	1,246,286
Sales	1,727,206	1,727,206
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	1,739,513	1,901,883
Income	2,269,427	3,244,651
Legacies	278,500	278,500
Stamps	2,284,000	2,284,000
Articles in schedule A	1,200,848	1,278,304
Gas	300,000	300,000
Sources not otherwise herein specially enumerated (Articles now exempt from taxation)	1,200,848	1,278,304
Gas	341,128	400,377
Sources not otherwise herein specially enumerated (Articles now exempt from taxation)	874,431	178,378
Net receipts from taxation	31,594,427	31,513,575
Fees	308,402	136,111
Total	$30,620,984	$46,641,415

Total gain, $8,020,517, or 20.8 per cent.

It will be seen that the gain on tobacco during this period of comparison is increased, and that on stamps is sustained, while that on spirits is fully sustained, the increase to be made for the fact that the old spirits in bond had all been withdrawn and the tax paid before this period commenced. The gain on the tax of banks and bankers is likewise more than sustained by the comparison, for the collection of the first six months of March, 1868, included the tax for the entire year, while that for the first six months of 1869 included only the tax for the first half of the year.

AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1869 AND 1870 COMPARED.

The following is a statement showing the aggregate collections at the several offices of this office from July to November, 1868 and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
July	$16,990,640 92	$21,678,631 94
August	17,396,285 79	15,015,536 81
September	9,790,786 29	13,062,533 87
October	12,062,126 99	12,853,799 57
November	9,641,304 63	13,145,569 75
Total	$60,385,471 88	$74,816,701 94

SPIRITS.

In considering the large increase of revenue from distilled spirits for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the subject has been carefully investigated. There were in bonded warehouses on 1st July, 1868, as shown by the returns, 90,000 barrels, or 2,578,453 gallons of spirits. This included all stocks for July, and the distilling season, with a large quantity claimed to have been destroyed by the burning of several bonded warehouses, as well as certain amounts which had previously been withdrawn upon fraudulent bonds, but were unaccounted for.

Under the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, an exemption of 20 per cent. from warehouse at the time of the passage of the act were required to be withdrawn and the tax paid prior to July 1, 1869; and by this requirement 24,383,951 gallons of spirits were withdrawn from bond, the tax collected during this fiscal year, and served, to that extent, to increase the revenue from spirits, while the quantity of spirits in bond, to be withdrawn and paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, is less by nearly eight million gallons than the quantity which was compelled to be withdrawn and tax paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

The following statement, exhibiting the movements in distilled spirits, is made from the statistics furnished by the division chargeable of the subject in this bureau; and although the figures may not be absolutely accurate, they approximate it so nearly as to be deemed reliable:

	1868.	1869.
March	$1,370,065 03	$1,402,648 28
April	1,230,877 41	1,496,333 39
May	1,230,877 14	1,495,333 39
June	1,230,877 41	1,495,333 39
July	1,068,189 15	1,298,877 61
August	1,143,768 34	1,228,056 84
September	1,165,753 89	1,270,130 92
October	1,267,033 89	1,271,361 92
Total	$9,856,461 84	$10,798,896 15

This shows an increase in revenue, from stamps, during the six months, of nearly one million dollars. This increase, though considerable, is by no means assured as satisfactory. It has resulted mainly from the policy of this office, in April last, requiring all stamps to be so placed on packages that they could not be exhibit the entire face of the stamp, and prohibiting the practice which had prevailed extensively of covering the supposed half of one stamp by the attachment of another, when in fact a stamp is cut in two, but one half is used to represent a full stamp in another instance.

The gross receipts from stamps for the last fiscal year were $24,000,000, but it is believed that this year they are estimated at $17,500,000, but it is believed that this tax ought to yield at least $20,000,000.

The British Government collects a much greater revenue from this source, its receipts averaging from 1865 to 1869, inclusive, over sixty million dollars per annum. This fact is frequently stated by public speakers and writers, and has become almost a stock-in-trade of our system; and while there is some reason, there is yet more injustice, in this statement. The fact is, that the system is not so well understood in this country as to make a comparison of receipts, under it, of any use. The one salient point, however, that we fail to collect as much revenue as our system ought to yield, cannot be denied. The cause of this failure, and the remedy for it, have received an intelligent consideration, and the increasing labors of this bureau would permit, the immediate application of the latter, but frequently omit to stamp instruments required to be stamped by law. This is the result of negligence, frequently, and of ignorance, the remedy for this would be found by invalidating all instruments not properly stamped by law, and by making the penalty, though comparatively light, fall with severity upon all and never less than five dollars where the omission appeared to be from neglect only or with design.

I am of opinion that the most serious abuse in the evasion of the payment of the tax upon the last second use of stamps after washing and cleaning, is found in the public canceling operation. Various methods for preventing this practice have been suggested, but none free from difficulty and objection. The only real adoption of a mechanical cancellation. Various machines have been devised for this purpose, possessing more or less merit. The objection to all of them is that they require an instrument to be purchased and used, and the inconvenience to those remote from towns and cities, and the delay and trouble of waiting a few stamps, who would be obliged to provide themselves with the machine, is considered out of proportion to their means and necessities.

A skilful and practical mechanic is to be quite active ink, so as to render it impossible to remove the cancellation marks without destroying the face of the stamp. The favorable and adverse opinions of experts and chemists, as to the practicability of such a plan, seem to be about equally divided. It is not to be expected that stamps can be protected to atmospheric action and exposure to dampness, would not be more readily removed or rendered less frequently worthless to the purchaser.

A third plan is to print stamps on a distinctive paper, to be provided by the Treasury Department for all government stamps, and which, for revenue stamps, is to be enameled and printed in permanent ink, not subject to fade from exposure, but on which the whole face of the stamp would be obliterated by an attempt to wash off the National currency stamp.

While it is doubtful if this last plan is feasible, from the liability of the paper to crack and break when folded, I am unwilling to express any opinion at present, as the practicability, in my judgment, can be determined.

I would suggest that it be recommended to Congress to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to send an agent abroad, to examine the methods now familiar with the stamp systems of other Governments. In this manner alone, and at small expense, this question can be settled, and all of the knowledge which science and long experience have furnished on this subject to other Governments.

INCOMES FROM INDIVIDUALS.

The total amount collected on the annual list of incomes for 1867 was.....$27,417,897
For 1868.....24,300,570
For 1869 up to November.....25,382,000

This last sum will be increased to an amount over twenty six millions.

It is to be observed that with the assessment for 1870, it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue, and if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and less burdensome to the people.

If the income from this source cannot be spared from the revenue, and other objects cannot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not it is practicable.

In considering this question, after determining the total amount required to be derived from internal revenue sources, and considering carefully how it will be collected, the present system, without resorting to theories, the question will present itself, whether the exemptions from income and incomes should be revised, or whether it shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My opinion is that so long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the government, a portion of the revenue should be collected from incomes. The reasons for this seem apparent and forcible. The tax reaches simply the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments. If the tax were paid as these profits and accumulations accrue, it is not believed that it would be thought objectionable, but, being required to be paid all at one time, and often after the income has been reduced by the expenses of the taxpayer, or reinvested in business, it is frequently complained against.

The objection most frequently and earnestly made against the present law is found in the cases of espionage into private affairs that is made offensive but sometimes injurious to individuals.

I do not see why this objection may not, with equal force, be urged against all taxes upon personal property. Such taxes cannot be collected without the most thorough search into all able property possessed by the tax payer. The law imposing a tax upon incomes goes nothing more in this, if so much. It simply requires a truthful and honest statement of the actual income of the tax payer during the preceding year, which can be compiled with as easily, by well-intentioned persons, as any other law—national, State or municipal—which seeks to raise revenue from the personal estate of the taxpayer.

After all, it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation; and when it is understood that Government securities are exempted from taxation, and that the interest on these securities produces a large amount of the incomes of tax payers, I submit it will be wise to abolish the income tax so long as the labor, industry and business of the country are directly or indirectly subjected to any considerable taxation. These observations are intended to apply to the questions whether the income tax shall be retained or abolished, and not to the rate of the tax or the manner of its assessment and collection.

SUPERVISORS AND DETECTIVES.

The policy of changing supervisors from one jurisdiction to another has been found to be advantageous. It inspires zeal and energy in the officers, and frequently relieves them from local embarrassments that tend to diminish their usefulness. This office has proved of great importance to the service, and should always be filled with men of undoubted integrity and capacity, who possess a high order of general business qualifications. The present salary is not sufficient to always command such qualifications, and I venture to recommend the propriety and economy of increasing the salary. The apparent reason for placing the appointment of supervisors where it now rests no longer exists, and is not likely to again occur. I would, therefore, suggest that the law be amended, so that this officer shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Detectives, as they are now termed by law, are in fact but the assistants of supervisors. The name has proved of no advantage to the service, is generally regarded as odious, and for this reason many very competent men have been unwilling to accept of the appointment of detective. By calling them assistants, the public service would be promoted by changing the name, and the law would remain unchanged, leaving the manner of appointment, the tenure of office and compensation as now provided by law.

The experience of this office has confirmed the opinion long entertained, that the best men for its duties as to the only means of preventing frauds and enforcing the revenue laws. These objects, if accomplished, must be attained through the local officers in each collection district. In this view it was that extraordinary endeavors were made for the selection of proper internal revenue officers, within the last coming of the present administration.

Where the Government has placed efficient and honest assessors and assistants, the taxes are assessed without delay and with reasonable promptness. The same may be said of collection of the revenue, where collecting officers of like character are found. With capable and honest gaugers and storekeepers, it is not perceived how there can be any failure to collect the tax on distilled spirits. It is a fact worthy of note that while it is nearly impossible for a distiller to defraud the revenue without the knowledge and privity of either gauger or storekeeper, or of both, the reverse is not true, and there is scarcely an instance where one of those officers has disclosed the fraudulent practices of a manufacturer. To reduce the force in the service, a rule has been adopted to appoint assistant assessors and gaugers on the recommendation of assessors, and storekeepers on the recommendation of collectors, but this rule is adhered to, except for special reasons. Circular letters have been addressed to all assessors and collectors enforcing the importance of recommending proper men only for such positions, and the Commissioner has come to feel that they are responsible for the execution of the laws, and that, with a proper tenure of office, as well as reputation, depends on their success. It is believed that most of the evils and obstructions will be remedied. Certainly, I have more hope of success by securing the best men for these offices, than by official officers than seem to be warranted in any or all of the changes that have been or can be suggested for the prevention of frauds in the revenue service.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS NOT UNJUST OR BURDENSOME.

Of the total receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1869, there were collected from the following sources:

Spirits	$ 45,026,492
Tobacco	23,430,787
Fermented liquors	6,999,848
Incomes and salaries	34,791,826
Stamps	16,420,710
Banks and bankers	1,739,042
Legacies and successions	2,444,961
Schedule A, passports	992,170
Gas companies	2,116,938
From other sources	25,471,558
	$169,039,344

The amount from *other sources* was derived from the gross receipts of railroads, insurance companies, auctioneers, dealers in gold and brokers, dealers and manufacturers, from special taxes, and from penalties and miscellaneous sources.

It is estimated that at least ninety per cent. of the above sums were collected from the taxable objects and sources, all of which may be classed as the legitimate and accumulated and associated wealth of the country.

In this connection I see how the necessary revenue from internal sources can be derived with much greater respect for labor, and with more justice to the people, than it has been secured by the present law.

It is conceded that a very considerable portion of the tax can be collected from the principal articles now contributing with the manufacturer, or the trade, too high. It is the fairest tax, the most equal and least burdensome of any tax. The reason for it is a revenue paid in proportion to the consumption of articles, and not to the profits of people.

I desire to add my opinion that the present system ought, in a short time, if faithfully administered, to yield a revenue not below the following estimate, from the following sources:

Spirits	$60,000,000
Tobacco	35,000,000
Fermented liquors	10,000,000
Incomes, salaries, and schedule A	40,000,000
Stamps	20,000,000
Banks and bankers	3,500,000
Legacies and successions	3,000,000
Gas companies	2,500,000
	$173,000,000

If these conjectures are well founded, after a brief period for collecting the balance, there still fewer objects of taxation than at present, which could be added to as the necessities of the country should bear the burden. The realization of these anticipations will enable Congress to step at once upon the policy of taxing all articles that rest upon the labor, industry, and smaller incomes of the country.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

The practical operation of the revenue laws has suggested to this office, while in the active charge of the respective branches of the service, many amendments, which, if adopted, will facilitate, it is believed, the collection of the revenue, and secure in the administration of the laws, a more uniform understanding of the intent and purpose of Congress.

These amendments, in the form of the general system, but look entirely to an explanation of provisions now existing, and to the collection and the supply of some few manifest omissions in the law. After being subjected to a scrupulous test by experience, and the supply of some few manifest omissions in the law. After being submitted to the Congress, they will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Congress or its committees, as shall be required.

SPIRIT METERS.

The facts preceding and attending the adoption by this office of the spirit meters, known as the Tice meters, as means of measuring the quantity of distilled spirits, and of the tax on distilled spirits, with the view of arriving at a correct basis of taxation, and also as means of preventing and detecting frauds, by the process of automatic registration in sealed and locked boxes, are familiar to Congress, and are reported by my predecessor as to render unnecessary any further statement here.

Since first undertaking the discharge of the duties of this office I have steadily borne in mind the importance of correctly ascertaining the quantity and strength of the spirits produced, and the tax justly resting under the laws and regulations governing the collection, frequently and often with severity, remedy for this would be found by invalidating all instruments not properly stamped by law, and by making the penalty, though comparatively light, fall with severity upon all and never less than five dollars where the omission appeared to be from neglect only or with design.

I am of opinion that the most serious abuse in the evasion of the payment of the tax upon the last second use of stamps after washing and cleaning, is found in the public canceling operation. Various methods for preventing this practice have been suggested, but none free from difficulty and objection. The only real adoption of a mechanical cancellation. Various machines have been devised for this purpose, possessing more or less merit. The objection to all of them is that they require an instrument to be purchased and used, and the inconvenience to those remote from towns and cities, and the delay and trouble of waiting a few stamps, who would be obliged to provide themselves with the machine, is considered out of proportion to their means and necessities.

A skilful and practical mechanic is to be quite active ink, so as to render it impossible to remove the cancellation marks without destroying the face of the stamp. The favorable and adverse opinions of experts and chemists, as to the practicability of such a plan, seem to be about equally divided. It is not to be expected that stamps can be protected to atmospheric action and exposure to dampness, would not be more readily removed or rendered less frequently worthless to the purchaser.

A third plan is to print stamps on a distinctive paper, to be provided by the Treasury Department for all government stamps, and which, for revenue stamps, is to be enameled and printed in permanent ink, not subject to fade from exposure, but on which the whole face of the stamp would be obliterated by an attempt to wash off the National currency stamp.

While it is doubtful if this last plan is feasible, from the liability of the paper to crack and break when folded, I am unwilling to express any opinion at present, as the practicability, in my judgment, can be determined.

I would suggest that it be recommended to Congress to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to send an agent abroad, to examine the methods now familiar with the stamp systems of other Governments. In this manner alone, and at small expense, this question can be settled, and all of the knowledge which science and long experience have furnished on this subject to other Governments.

INCOMES FROM INDIVIDUALS.

The total amount collected on the annual list of incomes for 1867 was.....$27,417,897
For 1868.....24,300,570
For 1869 up to November.....25,382,000

This last sum will be increased to an amount over twenty six millions.

It is to be observed that with the assessment for 1870, it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue, and if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and less burdensome to the people.

If the income from this source cannot be spared from the revenue, and other objects cannot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not it is practicable.

In considering this question, after determining the total amount required to be derived from internal revenue sources, and considering carefully how it will be collected, the present system, without resorting to theories, the question will present itself, whether the exemptions from income and incomes should be revised, or whether it shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My opinion is that so long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the government, a portion of the revenue should be collected from incomes. The reasons for this seem apparent and forcible. The tax reaches simply the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments. If the tax were paid as these profits and accumulations accrue, it is not believed that it would be thought objectionable, but, being required to be paid all at one time, and often after the income has been reduced by the expenses of the taxpayer, or reinvested in business, it is frequently complained against.

The objection most frequently and earnestly made against the present law is found in the cases of espionage into private affairs that is made offensive but sometimes injurious to individuals.

I do not see why this objection may not, with equal force, be urged against all taxes upon personal property. Such taxes cannot be collected without the most thorough search into all able property possessed by the tax payer. The law imposing a tax upon incomes goes nothing more in this, if so much. It simply requires a truthful and honest statement of the actual income of the tax payer during the preceding year, which can be compiled with as easily, by well-intentioned persons, as any other law—national, State or municipal—which seeks to raise revenue from the personal estate of the taxpayer.

After all, it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation; and when it is understood that Government securities are exempted from taxation, and that the interest on these securities produces a large amount of the incomes of tax payers, I submit it will be wise to abolish the income tax so long as the labor, industry and business of the country are directly or indirectly subjected to any considerable taxation. These observations are intended to apply to the questions whether the income tax shall be retained or abolished, and not to the rate of the tax or the manner of its assessment and collection.

THE LAW AS TO SPIRITS.

In the absence of reliable data to fix the annual consumption of distilled spirits we are left to the necessity of conjecture. Were I to express an opinion on this subject, I should place the amount at not less than eighty millions of gallons. This quantity, if the tax were collected, would yield a revenue of not less than fifty-two millions of dollars, basing the estimate on the hypothesis that the entire tax on spirits equals sixty-five cents per gallon.

The best consideration I have been able to give this subject has brought me to the conclusion that, after the present law taxing spirits has been brought into complete execution, and such amendments have been made as time and experience may demonstrate to be necessary to perfect the system, it will yield an annual revenue of sixty millions of dollars.

In view, therefore, of these probabilities, it is submitted whether it will be wise or expedient for Congress to change its legislation in any essential particular as to the amount or as to the collection of the tax on distilled spirits, until further time shall be given to test the merits of the present law in all of its important provisions.

TOBACCO.

Referring to the comparative statements of receipts for different periods so far as the same relate to tobacco, I have to say that, during the first six months of the fiscal year 1869, the gain on cigars over the corresponding period for the year 1868 was fifty-six per cent.

The loss on chewing and smoking tobacco for the same period was fifteen per cent., the increased revenue from these articles under the law of July 20, 1868, not being realized until after January 1, 1869, while on cigars the appreciation commenced immediately after the passage of the law.

The number of cigars returned for taxation during the last seven years is as follows:

1863, at an average tax of $2 37½ per 1,000	199,288,284
1864, at an average tax of $2 37½ per 1,000	492,780,700
1865, at an average tax of $18 20 per 1,000	347,448,891
1866, at a uniform tax of $10 per 1,000	483,800,456
1867, at a uniform tax of $5 per 1,000	393,230,989
1868, at a uniform tax of $5 per 1,000	191,535,831
1869, at a uniform tax of $5 per 1,000	191,535,831

It will be seen that during 1868, when the tax was at a uniform rate of ten dollars per thousand, only 347,448,891 cigars were returned for taxation, while under the present law there were returned in the year 1869 nearly three times the quantity, with the tax at the uniform rate of five dollars per thousand.

The amount of tax collected on cigars was for the fiscal year

1869	$1,957,679
1868	3,474,438
	$1,483,241

Showing an increase of revenue on one year of 1868, at half the rate of taxation, of.....

TOBACCO STAMPS.

Since assuming the duties of this office much time, labor and expense have been bestowed upon the preparation of suitable stamps for the collection of the tax on tobacco. An entirely new set of stamps has been provided, greatly superior, it is believed, to any internal revenue stamps for tobacco previously issued by the Government. A stamp in serial numbers has been adopted for plug tobacco, adapted for all packages of ten pounds and upwards. This stamp is prepared with a stub, and when the obligations require, in its use, the name of the collector to be sold to the person making the purchase who uses it, to be written thereon, and counter-signed by the collector. For packages ten pounds, fifteen pounds with nine coupons, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, three, forty and sixty pounds. These stamps have been prepared with as much skill as possible by the engraver, and with a view of protecting the Government from imitations, counterfeits, and frauds. For packages of ten pounds and upwards, is known to have been effectively accomplished, thereby, the loss of revenue.

The stamps for smaller packages of tobacco have also been changed, to prevent, as far as possible, fraudulent imitations. These improvements have been necessary, and have thus far aided in protecting the government from the numerous attempts to defraud it. It is possible to wholly defeat the practices of counterfeiters.

THE LAW AS TO TOBACCO.

I am of the opinion that it will be unwise to make any change in the present classification of tobacco for taxation, or the rate of tax imposed on the different classes.

Manufacturers and dealers are now becoming accustomed to the terms and requirements of the law, and it is believed that the only objection will be urged to the law as it now stands before Congress is any new system of taxation, collecting the necessary amount of revenue from tobacco, that is likely to be devised.

Some few amendments, to improve the efficiency of the law, will be recommended, and this office, may be deemed necessary, and which shall be communicated, in due time, to you, to Congress, when required.

REVENUE STAMPS.

The following table is submitted, showing the receipts from stamps during the months of March to October, inclusive, for the years 1868 and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
March	$1,370,065 03	$1,402,648 28
April	1,230,877 41	1,496,333 39
May	1,230,877 14	1,495,333 39
June	1,230,877 41	1,495,333 39
July	1,068,189 15	1,298,877 61
August	1,143,768 34	1,228,056 84
September	1,165,753 89	1,270,130 92
October	1,267,033 89	1,271,361 92
Total	$9,856,461 84	$10,798,896 15

This shows an increase in revenue, from stamps, during the six months, of nearly one million dollars. This increase, though considerable, is by no means assured as satisfactory. It has resulted mainly from the policy of this office, in April last, requiring all stamps to be so placed on packages that they could not be exhibit the entire face of the stamp, and prohibiting the practice which had prevailed extensively of covering the supposed half of one stamp by the attachment of another, when in fact a stamp is cut in two, but one half is used to represent a full stamp in another instance.

The gross receipts from stamps for the last fiscal year were $24,000,000, but it is believed that this year they are estimated at $17,500,000, but it is believed that this tax ought to yield at least $20,000,000.

The British Government collects a much greater revenue from this source, its receipts averaging from 1865 to 1869, inclusive, over sixty million dollars per annum. This fact is frequently stated by public speakers and writers, and has become almost a stock-in-trade of our system; and while there is some reason, there is yet more injustice, in this statement. The fact is, that the system is not so well understood in this country as to make a comparison of receipts, under it, of any use. The one salient point, however, that we fail to collect as much revenue as our system ought to yield, cannot be denied. The cause of this failure, and the remedy for it, have received an intelligent consideration, and the increasing labors of this bureau would permit, the immediate application of the latter, but frequently omit to stamp instruments required to be stamped by law. This is the result of negligence, frequently, and of ignorance, the remedy for this would be found by invalidating all instruments not properly stamped by law, and by making the penalty, though comparatively light, fall with severity upon all and never less than five dollars where the omission appeared to be from neglect only or

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1869.

THE Republican victory in Mississippi is overwhelming. The majority for ALCORN for Governor and other State officers is between thirty and forty thousand. The Legislature is largely Republican, insuring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The entire Congressional delegation, (with one exception possibly,) are Republicans. A large proportion of the local officers are Republicans. What more could be asked?

THE Free Traders (who nevertheless dare not advocate free trade) are assembling a strong lobby in Washington. They will first move for free coal. Why not strike for free Tea and Coffee? Everybody wants that. For consistency's sake these gentlemen should go for it, even though should it carry, English manufacturers would not, and American manufacturers would be benefited.

"JUDGE" DENT has arrived in Washington and had an interview with Gen. GRANT, his brother-in-law; but he received no sympathy from him. On the contrary, the President openly and heartily rejoices that DENT has been beaten. DENT avers that but for the orders of Gen. AMES he would have been elected. As ALCORN'S majority is rising thirty thousand, the improbability of this is apparent.

CONGRESS will assemble at noon to-day, when the President's message will be read, should there be a quorum, concerning which there seems to be no doubt. It will be a brief document, less than three columns of the COMMERCIAL. It is the opinion of Congressmen that the session will not continue longer than two weeks, when an adjournment for the holiday recess will take place. The heavy business of the session will not begin before the second week in January.

IT is rather curious how slowly the gentlemen and presses pretending to advocate free trade, respond to the proposition to start the ball by commencing with tea and coffee, articles which everybody consumes. They do not seem to take an interest in tea and coffee, which neither England nor any part of Europe produces; but they are deeply interested—distressed in fact—about iron and manufactured articles, which England especially manufactures and which she finds it difficult to sell. We are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that the free trade machine in this country is run almost exclusively in the interest of importers looking for a market, and that it is for them, not ourselves in particular, that free trade—or "Revenue Reform," as they now call it—is desired. A wiser policy would be to legislate for ourselves first and foremost.

THE question of the Bible in common schools is being discussed all over the country, by the press and public men, with increasing earnestness. It is to be observed that while orthodox speakers and writers declare their willingness to dismiss the Bible from the schools, this idea is firmly resisted by other speakers and writers making no pretensions of the kind. So far, the party of dismissal appears to have spoken loudest, but it would be hazardous to conclude that such is the voice of the people. All sorts of people will combine to stand by the Bible where it is and co-operate to place in as many places as possible where it is not. Such is the popular sympathy; and it will be necessary for Mr. GREELEY, Mr. BEECHER, Dr. SPEER, the Chicago *Advance* and every strong men in orthodox New England, to make it very clear that to save the schools the Bible must be expelled, before acquiescence can be expected. Around this point the discussion mainly revolves.

THE Chicago *Tribune* opposes the admission of raw material free of duty, because the advantage would be to the manufacturer, who would not cheapen his goods and wares to consumers, and because the revenue thus lost would have to be made up on other articles. It is difficult to understand their free trade gentry. When it is proposed to make a long free list they object because "the revenue will have to be made up on other articles." What would they do? Revenue we must have, and a good deal of it. It must be by a tariff and taxes or by taxation wholly. Are they for the latter? Free trade, pure and simple, necessarily means direct taxation to support the Government and pay debts. Not having the courage to take their stand for that, they work for it indirectly—for the *Tribune's* ground means nothing less. It is underrating the intelligence of that paper to suppose that it does not know it misrepresents when it pretends that manufacturers would put in their pockets what would be gained by the free admission of raw material. Nothing is more certain than that competition would give the consumer the larger share of the remitted duties. When manufacturers can manufacture cheaply they sell cheaply—a simple proposition the truth of which every day experience proves.

Thanksgiving in Berlin.

The American residents in Berlin observed Thanksgiving day in a genuine American fashion, with religious services at the American chapel in the morning, and a supper at the Grand Hotel de Rome, where the large hall was insufficient to accommodate all who came. Divine service having commenced with the reading of the President's message, followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. W. H. Seat, of Texas, and very fine singing by a choir, the Rev. Mr. Selah Merrill, of the Third Congregational Church at San Francisco, California, delivered a very eloquent discourse. Mr. Bancroft presided at the supper, and spoke eloquently, concluding by proposing as a toast, "Our beloved country and President Grant." Prof. Dubois Raymond, Rector of the Berlin University, spoke of America as a land of incessant activity, productive of unlimited wealth, bidding fair to compete with Germany in knowledge. Prof. Dove, the astronomer, Dr. Auerbach, author and poet, Prof. Virchon, the pathologist medical author, and other eminent Germans, spoke of the United States in terms of warm friendship. The last named gentleman said that regarding medical science, a revolution is going forward as to how much of its traditional lore will stand the test in our present generation. The revolution commenced about the time when America politically freed herself. Much rubbish had to be removed on this side, while on the other the ground was clear. Germany was laboring to attain the freest development of science. If America should outstrip us in this race, which she is extremely likely to do, the tables will be turned upon us, and we shall have to seek knowledge there.

THE New York *World* is moved to laughter over the fact that the Mayor elect of the "British burg of Swansea, a coal hole of considerable note," should figure on the list of newly elected Mayors published in the latest English newspapers as John Jones Jenkins:

"The thing is a fact, and there is no attempt at disguise about it. If it is not, as Artemus Ward used to say, 'wrote sarkastical,' but is simply stated in type, and without comment. 'Here's richness.—Sparks's Comnistive wealth in nomenclature has at length culminated, and it has found its climax in John Jones Jenkins. Hooray John! *Sahr* Jones! How are you, Jenkins? Three such names, colored into one, should make the bearer of them famous and send Swansea crash by in the market.'

As Swansea happens to lie in Wales, where Reese Reece's, Evan Evans's, and Jones Jones's are to be found without number, we see nothing amusing in this "fact," nothing half so amusing as classing an excellent port, and city of considerable manufacturing importance, with its large iron and copper works, as a "coal hole."

THE New York *Herald* thinks that the authorities in Pennsylvania ought to make it very clear, if they hang Dr. Schoeppe, that they do it independently of the chemist's testimony. If they have sufficient proof of the murder aside from the finding of poison in the stomach, adds the *Herald*, very well; but if it can be shown that the verdict is due to the evidence given that prussic acid was found in the intestines of the victim, the execution on that verdict will itself be a crime. The case excites a great deal of interest, and nearly every day seems to think that a great doubt exists as to Schoeppe's guilt, of which he should have the benefit.

"IN view of the probable annexation of Canada to the United States, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL urges the enlargement of the canal to ship dimensions.—*Detroit Post*."

The *Post* labors under a delusion. The waters of the Beaver Ship Canal will be fully occupied in the effort to accommodate the immense commerce that will gravitate to it from the territory on the lakes. The contingency hinted at by the *Post* does not influence the agitation of the project, although it furnishes an additional reason why the work should be prosecuted without delay.

IT is asserted in a letter to the St. Paul *Pioneer*, dated Winnepeg, November 16th, that by a careful estimate it appears that not more than four or five hundred men are actively engaged in the insurrection, of whom some three hundred are armed. A large majority of the people seem to be waiting for some decisive movements upon one side or the other.

LEXINGTON, *Ky.*, is entirely out of coal. The article is very scarce in Louisville. The great people of both places may rest satisfied that the famine in fuel is about over. The amount on the way from this port will satisfy them for the balance of the cold weather.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Organization of the House—The Voice of the Republican Press.

The Danville *American*, referring to the danger of Strang being elected Speaker of the House, says: "Mr. Strang was the head and front of the swindling operations of the last session, that aroused the indignation of the people, and curtailed our vote in October. The Republican party will not tamely submit to the control of the Strang faction, however it may now happen to be in the ascendency. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Strang; we only know him as the champion of the 'Tasting and Folding' swindle, and similar robberies of the public treasury. We have no preference for any candidate, we only speak the honest sentiment of the Republican masses when we say, whoever may be chosen Speaker, it must *not* be B. B. Strang."

The Oil City *Times* judges that the feelings of the masses of the party, and a majority of the members, are against the nomination of Strang, and indorses Hon H. C. Johnson for Speaker, as follows: "Mr. Johnson was Speaker of the House in 1864, and made an excellent record in that position, earning the encomiums of both parties by the able and dignified manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. Those Republican members of the next Legislature who desire an honest, impartial conduct of affairs at Harrisburg, this winter, can find no other member more worthy of their support or better fitted to fill the Speaker's chair and give satisfaction to the rank and file of the party throughout this section and the whole State."

The Reading *Times*, in noticing the announcement of the Allegheny County members of the Legislature that they will hold themselves aloof from corrupt bargains in organization, says:

This is very well if carried out in good faith—but the proclamation of this intention beforehand, and before they know what any bargains in organization will be attempted, sounds factional, and looks as if the Allegheny members had a special ax to grind on their own account. The right way to reform the Republican party, if it needs reforming, is *inside* of the organization, and not outside of it. It is of no special account who hold the offices or places in the gift of the party, but it is important that the offices should be held to a strict accountability and to an honest discharge of their duties; and that the members of the Legislature, especially, should be above bribery and corruption of any sort.

Murdering the Innocents.

Children in Chicago run extremely narrow risks in the effort to acquire a little schooling. It was only the other week that a female teacher caused the death of a little girl by severe punishment. The case was commented on freely by the Chicago journals, and no defense was made by the friends of the teacher farther than the statement that she did not know the child was hurt so severely. Now we have an account of another murder of a boy, who was struck upon the head with a whip by one of the discipline enforcers of the reform school near Chicago. The facts in the case are briefly stated thus: The boy was hard to make a noise. The discipline enforcer inquired which boy made the noise. Receiving no answer, he passed on. The boy laughed. The other struck him on the head with his whip. The boy fell, crying, upon the floor. He was carried to the dormitory, and continued to cry. Medical aid he declared insensible, and shortly after died. Commenting on the case, a Chicago paper says satirically:

"Of course the boy's thick skull must have caused his death. That has been solemnly decided by the board of coroners, and we never err in such analogous. Oh, no! The cause of death was congestion of the brain, or the sudden discontinuance of respiration, to which the boy had a constitutional predisposition from his birth. The coroners are right, for it him-self, but old there are children who bear his name, there is the home-hold which made—loving must—suffer much; and there are faithful friends who are witnesses of his integrity. For their sakes we stand here to-day not for a felon, but for a man worthy to be honored. In taking my farewell of this corpse, I believe that I take leave of a man whom one need not be ashamed to call a friend. Let us unite in prayer."

PRAYER BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Holy one, Thou only knowest the aching and all concealment and all obscurity. Thou canst read the secrets which are hidden from men. We hear one more draw near to thee O Thou that givest liberty in time of trouble. We hear no voice, we reach out and find no hand that we can grasp. We rest alone come to us fulfilling the promises Thou hast made. Reposed in Thy providence to clear away all doubts and darkness that have settled on Thy servant who is before us. Be pleased to receive his spirit to Thyself, and we beseech of Thee, O Lord our God, that Thou will spread abroad throughout the community those agitated and torn with various discordant elements, a blessed influence, a clearer judgment and more temperate feeling. Especially for that bandsman would we pray, who was cut off by him and is now leading. Never leave her, never forsake her; and may Thy dark, and to her eyes, inscrutable ordinance make her the richer in the blessed consolation which comes from Thee. We pray for those who bear his name. May there be those who will take every effort. We bless Thee that the union there so near to all these whose friendship has been grievously wounded. And may they have that living stream which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. On for the spirit of God rising men, and for larger trust. Oh for more simplicity and truth. Nor would we forget him who lies mutilated, and in the hour of misery and sorrow, oh, God, remember him with fortitude, patience, and kindness. He had traveled over the entire distance on foot, and predicted, on his personal observation, that the scheme would prove abortive and ruinous to those undertaking it. It must be a source of mortification to the Emilsh that this project, which was pronounced "impossible" by the English Parliament eleven years ago, should be carried out successfully by French ingenuity and perseverance—as mortifying, in fact, as some of the remembrances connected with the Crimean war. But she is compensated in the fact that the canal will be of greater benefit to her than any other nation.

The *Tribune* gives the following figures as present average wages in the principal trades in New York: Bricklayers $5 per day; ship painters $4.50 for nine hours; plate printers $25 to $35 a week; plasterers $4 50 a day of eight hours; varnishers and polishers $17 to $21 a week; clothing cutters $20 to $24 a week; machinists and metal workers $16 to $18 a week; gold beaters $11 to $15; gilders 35 cents an hour; longshore lumber handlers 40 cents an hour; wood carvers $18 and $21 a week; bellmen (piano makers) $18 to $20 a week; watch case makers $15 to $25 a week; restaurant carvers $18 a week; horseshoers $21 and $27 a week; waiters $30 a month; carpenters $4 a day.

THE law creating the nine new circuit judgeships went into effect on the 15th inst., and the President again had the long list of candidates under consideration. It is probably the most complete digest of applications for offices ever made. The name of every applicant is given, and a list of names of the supporters of each is attached thereto, together with a carefully prepared brief of the reasons assigned, and other matter pertaining to the personal history of each candidate, upon which the claim for appointments is based.

GEN. SHERMAN and John C. Breckinridge have had a talk. General Sherman remarked pleasantly that he had not had the pleasure of meeting General Breckinridge since he saw him at Durham Station, North Carolina, where the terms of surrender of Breckinridge's rebel army were agreed on. They conversed over old army scenes with great cordiality, and the subject of politics was not alluded to. Breckinridge declines to converse on the subject of party politics, and during his stay in Washington has been very quiet and unpretending.

THE Directors of the Illinois State Insane Asylum have concluded to exclude all visitors from that institution. The reason assigned is that the sight of strange faces, and the conversation of relatives excercise an evil influence over the insane. On the other hand, the total separation of the insane from all human sympathy is most lamentable. Mr. Dix recently presided at the supper, and spoke eloquently, concluding by proposing as a toast, "Our beloved country and President Grant." Prof. Dubois Raymond, Rector of the Berlin University, spoke of America as a land of increasing activity, productive of unlimited wealth, bidding fair to compete with Germany in knowledge. Prof. Dove, the astronomer, Dr. Auerbach, author and poet, Prof. Virchon, the pathologist medical author, and other eminent Germans, spoke of the United States in terms of warm friendship. The last named gentleman said that regarding medical science, a revolution is going forward as to how much of its traditional lore will stand the test in our present generation. The revolution commenced about the time when America politically freed herself. Much rubbish had to be removed on this side, while on the other the ground was clear. Germany was laboring to attain the freest development of science. If America should outstrip us in this race, which she is extremely likely to do, the tables will be turned upon us, and we shall have to seek knowledge there.

THE New York *World* is moved to laughter over the fact that the Mayor elect of the "British burg of Swansea, a coal hole of considerable note," should figure on the list of newly elected Mayors published in the latest English newspapers as John Jones Jenkins:

"The thing is a fact, and there is no attempt at disguise about it. If is not, as Artemus Ward used to say, 'wrote sarkastical,' but is simply stated in type, and without comment. 'Here's richness.—Sparks's Comnistive wealth in nomenclature has at length culminated, and it has found its climax in John Jones Jenkins. Hooray John! *Sahr* Jones! How are you, Jenkins? Three such names, colored into one, should make the bearer of them famous and send Swansea crash by in the market.'

As Swansea happens to lie in Wales, where Reese Reece's, Evan Evans's, and Jones Jones's are to be found without number, we see nothing amusing in this "fact," nothing half so amusing as classing an excellent port, and city of considerable manufacturing importance, with its large iron and copper works, as a "coal hole."

THE New York *Herald* thinks that the authorities in Pennsylvania ought to make it very clear, if they hang Dr. Schoeppe, that they do it independently of the chemist's testimony. If they have sufficient proof of the murder aside from the finding of poison in the stomach, adds the *Herald*, very well; but if it can be shown that the verdict is due to the evidence given that prussic acid was found in the intestines of the victim, the execution on that verdict will itself be a crime. The case excites a great deal of interest, and nearly every day seems to think that a great doubt exists as to Schoeppe's guilt, of which he should have the benefit.

"IN view of the probable annexation of Canada to the United States, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL urges the enlargement of the canal to ship dimensions.—*Detroit Post*."

The *Post* labors under a delusion. The waters of the Beaver Ship Canal will be fully occupied in the effort to accommodate the immense commerce that will gravitate to it from the territory on the lakes. The contingency hinted at by the *Post* does not influence the agitation of the project, although it furnishes an additional reason why the work should be prosecuted without delay.

IT is asserted in a letter to the St. Paul *Pioneer*, dated Winnepeg, November 16th, that by a careful estimate it appears that not more than four or five hundred men are actively engaged in the insurrection, of whom some three hundred are armed. A large majority of the people seem to be waiting for some decisive movements upon one side or the other.

LEXINGTON, *Ky.*, is entirely out of coal. The article is very scarce in Louisville. The great people of both places may rest satisfied that the famine in fuel is about over. The amount on the way from this port will satisfy them for the balance of the cold weather.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. RICHARDSON.

Addresses of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Beecher on the Dead Lion and the Vile Beetles.

The funeral of Mr. A. D. Richardson took place at the Astor House Friday noon. Only those invited were in attendance, about one hundred and thirty in all, including the *Tribune* editorial staff generally, and a number of literary personages of both sexes.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham, (Unitarian,) made the first address. While eulogizing the earnest worker, the useful and fearless journalist, he remembered that mistakes were to be found in the lives of most men, but as far as he knew from the story, the dead man conducted himself "with singular discretion and with great purity of purpose." He did not desire to go into the **hears** of his history, however, it was not for him, or any one there to probe the wounds created by it, or to sit in judgement upon any character. The Rev. Frothingham concluded by appealing to those present to think with the utmost tenderness of the widow who, comforted by the conviction that she has done what she thought to be best, may be strong enough, brave enough, true enough, to face her life like a woman gladdened by the thought of meeting him who has gone above.

REMARKS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

If I believed that this man had broken down the gate, waded and pinched the fairest flower of a neighbor's garden, and that he was struck dead in the heat of this act of crime, I should have no word to say. But silence would add one more to those troubles that have fallen upon him, and I do not mean to be silent, but to join myself to the number of those who believe him to be a true man, and that, in his past history, he behaved himself morally, demeaning himself so that his conscience was true before God, and I trust one day his name will be before men. I cannot bear with knowledge. I knew him without boast, acquainted with him. But those who knew him most intimate with him—those that consoled with him step by step, both men and women, who are themselves virtuous and above reproach—testify that both he, and she who is left to mourn his absence, have always lived in a prudential manner; they behaved in the main virtuously and rigidly—that they did not violate those christian canons of morality which are and should be, as they always have been, dear to the Christian heart of the community. And believing therefore, in the substantial integrity and virtue of his course, I was called, and with alacrity came at his bidding on a day or two before he died. I went often to the throne of grace during the agony of my conflict with trial with those men who stood by her most faithfully, and I revered them and loved them for them, and that as long as I lived, come what might, if they ever found themselves faithfully toward my native land they should not lack a friend in me. There were two classes engaged in fighting that rebellion—those who were in the field and those who kept up the heart and spirit of the country at home. Among the latter he occupied a foremost **place**, and did his work nobly and well. And I am willing to stand by his side in this hour of darkness and disrepute if it needs be. For my friends, how strange is this hour that you and I see. Death settles all enmities in ordinary cases; death reconciles bitterest foes, but here is a case where death creates enmity, and one dies and goes down to the grave. The lion in his strength and in his own power was able to do evil himself but no sooner has the cruel arrow of the huntsman laid him low than the dead lion upon his carcass. Dogs come and snarl, every crawling worm, Now that he is down, both flies are all around about his head, and death, that is to most men a truce to old enmities, in the very article of death is against him. It is a shame, a sorrow, and a disgrace that it should be so. All the more need is there the ofore that those who knew him, and knew him from within as a man, should be known clearly, and stand fearlessly for his integrity, and should not let the Widow bears his name go down in the darkness and trouble by reason of the misapprehensions and slanders that have fallen upon him. He came to me, not for it him-elf, but old there are children who bear his name, there is the home-hold which made—loving must—suffer much; and there are faithful friends who are witnesses of his integrity. For their sakes we stand here to-day not for a felon, but for a man worthy to be honored. In taking my farewell of this corpse, I believe that I take leave of a man whom one need not be ashamed to call a friend. Let us unite in prayer.

PRAYER BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Holy one, Thou only knowest the aching and all concealment and all obscurity. Thou canst read the secrets which are hidden from men. We hear one more draw near to thee O Thou that givest liberty in time of trouble. We hear no voice, we reach out and find no hand that we can grasp. We rest alone come to us fulfilling the promises Thou hast made. Reposed in Thy providence to clear away all doubts and darkness that have settled on Thy servant who is before us. Be pleased to receive his spirit to Thyself, and we beseech of Thee, O Lord our God, that Thou will spread abroad throughout the community those agitated and torn with various discordant elements, a blessed influence, a clearer judgment and more temperate feeling. Especially for that bandsman would we pray, who was cut off by him and is now leading. Never leave her, never forsake her; and may Thy dark, and to her eyes, inscrutable ordinance make her the richer in the blessed consolation which comes from Thee. We pray for those who will take every effort. We bless Thee that the union there so near to all these whose friendship has been grievously wounded. And may they have that living stream which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. On for the spirit of God rising men, and for larger trust. Oh for more simplicity and truth. Nor would we forget him who lies mutilated, and in the hour of misery and sorrow, oh, God, remember him with fortitude, patience, and kindness. He had traveled over the entire distance on foot, and predicted, on his personal observation, that the scheme would prove abortive and ruinous to those undertaking it. It must be a source of mortification to the Emilsh that this project, which was pronounced "impossible" by the English Parliament eleven years ago, should be carried out successfully by French ingenuity and perseverance—as mortifying, in fact, as some of the remembrances connected with the Crimean war. But she is compensated in the fact that the canal will be of greater benefit to her than any other nation.

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists expectoration, abates fever, and allays the tickling which occasions the cough. At this inclement, changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, if allowed to run, soon result in Consumption. Asa preventive, every family should have a bottle on hand, and, more than this, use it on appearing. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly, REV. J. E. WHITTEN.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this Syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1869.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. BARTLAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Brabaker, W. Wilson, C. Kinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Chas. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mwf2p

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration on the estate of Alonzo A. Carrier, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, without delay, to

ISAAC JONES, Administrator,
At Real Estate Savings Bank, 63 Fourth avenue. M TH

DIED:

NUTT—On Sunday, December 4, 1869, at half-past 9 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL NUTT, aged twenty-seven years.

Funeral on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Milton Church, corner of Sarah and Twenty-sixth streets. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

OLIVER—At Latrobe, on Sunday morning, December 5th, Miss EMILY OLIVER, formerly of Pittsburgh.

Funeral from the Union Depot, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on Washington street, near Depot, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of the UNION-AMERICAN WEST VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the COURT HOUSE, in UNIONTOWN, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

E. STEWART, President, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1869.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CINCINNATI, SALEM, YOUNGSTOWN AND EASTERN RAILway.

Resolved, That owing to the illness of our Chief Engineer, Mr. Hosea Paul, and the consequent unfinished survey of that part of the route lying between New Philadelphia and the Pan Handle Road, that the letting to contractors, as contemplated on the, the 30th day of November, 1869, be and is hereby deferred until the 12th day of January, 1870, on which day we will continue to be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, and on the same terms as specified in the original notice.

L. SCHILLING, Secretary.

Salem, O., November 30, 1869.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of Secretary and Treasurer. ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1870.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, December 5th, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, January 6th, 1870.

E. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Cleveland, Ohio, December 1st, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 358 Penn street, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other business.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the order of their legal representatives forthwith.

WM. A. SHEPARD Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1869.

AMERICAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the order of their legal representatives forthwith.

JOHN H. FLOYD, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1869.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOILER—A SECOND HAND Flue Boiler, 18 feet to 20 feet long, 32 inches to 36 inches in diameter. Apply to or address HUGHES & CO., corner of Duquesne Way and Eighth street.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,000 TO $4,000 for which I will pay good interest and collateral. Address J. L. B., Postoffice box 585, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — HOUSE — TO RENT. A family of seven or eight rooms, with gas and water throughout, and within fifteen minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address, stating location, &c., Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A MAN who thoroughly understands oxidizing and burning lead, or oxidizing alone. Apply at or address 22 Canal street, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED — PARTNER — A PARTNER with a capital of $7,000 to $10,000 to take an active interest in an established Manufacturing and Mercantile Business in this city, which now employs a large amount of capital. Address Box 1,000, Postoffice, stating location, &c. Box 1,000, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—GIRLS—SEVERAL GIRLS for city and country. Several men want different kinds of all sorts. Apply at Employment Office, No. 18 St. Clair street.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE—A Rolling, part or a building or a large Room, for a Job Office. Address, stating location, &c., Box E. F. J., Commercial office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FIRST-CLASS Mortgages on city property. Apply preferred. S. S. LIGHTNER, 38 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Apply at Drug Store, 172 Wylie street. Most come well recommended.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMportant.—An Agent wanted in every county in the United States to take and sell a new article just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. Call and see it, or send for circular. Sole boles of any cook stove, or range. Three cents per day will pay for it. Sells from house to house. Sold, broil, roast, toast, bake, stew, heat iron, &c., &c. Any lady will buy one. Sells in families for $15 to $40 per day. This is well worth the attention of capitalists. Will be a rare chance to make a large fortune. Call on or address J. H. LYON, Inventor and Patentee, 124 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—THE advertiser offers for sale a part of his interest in a Manufacturing Business, which has yielded profits for ten years past, and which now enjoys a higher reputation for excellence of manufacture than any other factory engaged in the same business. Capital required, $12,000 to $15,000. Address Box 1,000, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$12,000 CASH WILL BUY AN INterest in an established and growing Cash Business, paying fifty per cent. upon the investment. Rare chance for a young, active business man. Address Box 0, Pittsburgh Commercial.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A TWO story Frame House of 5 Rooms and Kitchen, situated on Sandusky street, Allegheny, a few steps above the Park. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A TWO story Frame House of 5 Rooms and Kitchen, situated on Sandusky street, Allegheny, a few steps above the Park. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

27 WANTED—200 COAL MINERS; 5 to 50 Laborers for Railroad and Quarrying Men for City. 5 Men to work in Brickyard; 1 Tinner and Sheet Iron Worker; 2 Farm Hands.

27 40 SERVANT GIRLS—WAGES from $2 00 to $4 00 per week. 10 General Housework for Country; 10 General Housework for city; 4 Nurse Girls; 2 Cooks for City; 4 for Chamber-work for City; 4 for Dining Room. for City; 1 Plain washer for city.

27 THE BEST POSITIONS OBTAINED for Clerks, Bookkeepers and Salesmen. Help always furnished on short notice. Parties in want of help can obtain information will please enclose 25 cents. to pay postage, &c. Address, Employment Agency, City, or address S. T. MELLER, Employment and Real Estate Agent, 27 Sixth street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in large or small amounts. THOS. K. SHORT, Mortgage and Real Estate Broker, 179 Smithfield street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

LOST.

LOST—AT MONONGAHELA HOUSE, on Saturday, November 20th, a Gold Watch. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to W. H. Smithfield, care Pittsburgh Advertising Agency, 143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY PIANO NO. 2—Perfectly new, will be sold at a sacrifice. For price, &c., call at No. 188 Second avenue, after 5 o'clock P. M. or before 9 A. M. MW

NEW LEAF LARD—NEW LARD IN 3 Tierces, Firkins and Buckets, for sale by J. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS OHIO Rye, 150 barrels choice Apples, 50 barrels prime Buckwheat Flour, choice lot of Dried Peaches. SHUCKMAN, MCKEEVER & CO., 249 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, on hand. Plans and specifications furnished on short notice. Apply to or address JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and F. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—Linen Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern prices. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 38 Smithfield street.

ROSIN—200 BARRELS ROSIN FOR sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, with two Barns, double two-story House, 10 acres of Woodland, two Apple Orchards; good Coal at three different places—for $5,000. S. T. MELLER, Real Estate Office; 27 Sixth st., late St. Clair.

WEST VIRGINIA LANDS FOR SALE—5,000 Acres of West Virginia Timber and Farming Lands, in McDowell county. The Timber alone is worth double the price asked for it. The Lands lie on a stream large enough to raft the Timber to market. This is a rare opening for a set of men to make a fine fortune. The Timber consists of fine Poplar known. Also Oak and Walnut. The whole plot is divided and will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers. Some of the Lots have improvements on them, and part under cultivation. Draft showing location can be seen at our office. We will trade the Lands for City Property. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

STOCK FARM—$35 PER ACRE, WILL purchase 277 acres of a good Stock Farm in Armstrong county, Pa., seven miles from Kittanning. Land is well watered and is in a good neighborhood. Terms easy. Buildings are comfortable. Small Orchard, &c., all underlaid with Coal. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

SNUG FARM OF 90 ACRES TWO AND A half miles from Hite's Station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and eighteen miles from this city. Good improvements, nice orchard, and a very desirable neighborhood. We will sell it as a whole or will sell 65 Acres with all the improvements, Orchard, &c. Persons wanting a nice little farm should not fail to examine this. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM, CONtaining 150 Acres, adjoining the town of Homer, a station on the Indiana Branch Railroad, in Indiana county, Pa. 120 Acres of the Land is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, residue covered with choice White Oak, Walnut and other Timber. 20 Acres good Bottom Land. Good two-story Frame House of 6 Rooms and Kitchen; large Barn, 72 by 45, with double Threshing Floors, in good order and conveniently arranged. Also, all necessary Outbuildings, and in fact everything to be found on a well regulated Farm. Large Orchard of choice Fruit of all kinds. This property cannot fail to please any one seeking a good Farm, as it is right alongside of Railroad, Schools, Churches, Stores, Mills and Postoffice. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

MINNESOTA LANDS FOR SALE—ONE Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land, partly within and partly adjoining the city limits of Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota. Also, Sixty Acres adjoining Chenowa Lake, county seat of Waseca county, Minnesota, and Forty Acres of Mill and Land, near Superior City, Wisconsin. The above property is for sale on reasonable terms. For further inquire of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. 6

DESIRABLE ONE HUNDRED ACRE Farm for sale 14½ miles from Pittsburgh on Ft. W. and C. R. R., a Station where all trains stop. Farm is in good heart, balance in cultivation and can all be cultivated by machinery, good Frame House of 8 large Rooms, good Frame Bank Barn, Orchard of 100 choice Fruit Trees, Farm well watered, Churches and Schools of all denominations within 2 miles; good soil, worth $100 per Acre, will be sold at

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 4, 1869.

A more cheerful feeling was evinced in the local money market to-day, and the prospect of an earlier let up here from the prevailing closeness which has characterized the monetary condition of our market seems quite encouraging. It is thought that after the official reports of the heads of the various departments of the Government relating to its financial *status* and prospects are published and understood, there will be a more settled tone in the financial world. At all the leading centers of trade and finance there has been, of late, great scarcity of money to accommodate the demand of the mercantile and manufacturing interests, but speculative borrowers on call, with good collaterals, have had no trouble to obtain all they have wanted. But this superficial ability will be corrected when once the future policy of the Government, in its financial movements are more plainly indicated.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
November 29	$868,485 96	$ 99,104 74
November 30	527,205 61	114,389 78
December 1	541 990 15	104,357 98
December 2	535,783 99	103,748 99
December 3	544,726 12	101,995 99
December 4	626,576 31	99,625 73
Total	$3,428,774 23	$676,485 71

—The advance in the gold premium, and the strength of bonds in London, have caused a better feeling in government bonds, which is shown in the sharp advance in all issues.

—The action of the North Carolina Legislature, in opposition to attempts at the repudiation of the "special tax bonds" of that State, has produced an advance in the bonds of 3 per cent. At New York considerable orders for investment are reported. The advocacy of repudiation appears to be merely a speculative manœuver, and has perhaps accomplished its worst.

—Speculation in stocks has been in favor of higher prices, and they have steadily advanced throughout the day, and at the close were buoyant and strong. The leading features were Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, Vanderbilt stocks, and Pacific Mail. The course of prices is thus shown:

The following table, made up from dispatches received at Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the days:

December 4, 1869.	10 A M	12 M	1 P M	3 P M	4 P M
New York Central	193½	193½	193½	193¾	193¾
Erie	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Harlem	131¾	131	131	131	131
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Michigan Central	129	129	129	129	129
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Fort Wayne	85	85	85	85¼	85¼
St. Paul, preferred	84	84	84	84¼	84¼
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Toledo and Wabash, pref	77	77	77	77	77
Fort Wayne	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Chicago and Alton	146	146	146	146	146
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo Express	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	37
American M. U. Express	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
United States Express	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
Gold	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	193½	193¾	¼	
Erie	99¾	99¾		
Harlem	131¾	131		¾
Reading	98¾	98¾		
Mich. Central	129	129		
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾		
Illinois Central	131¾	131¾		
Cleve. and Pitts.	87¾	87¾		
Chicago and North.	74¾	74¾		
do preferred	88½	88½		
Rock Island	107¾	107¾		
St. Paul	85¾	85¾		
St. Paul, preferred	84	84		
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	52¾		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	77	77		
Fort Wayne	85¼	85¼		
Chicago and Alton	146	146		
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34¾		
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾		
Adams Express	69¾	69¾		
Wells, Fargo Express	36¾	37	¼	
American M. U. Express	26¾	26¾		
United States Express	122¾	122¾		
Gold	133¾	133¾		

—The reduction in the national debt since March 1, 1869, amounts to $71,944,625.

Reduction per month	$7,989,391 00
Reduction per week	1,818,450 01
Reduction per day	455,908
Reduction per hour	19,941 24
Reduction per minute	332
Reduction per second	5 94

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being a member of the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular Exchange terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, December 4, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were fairly active compared with the daily transactions noted for some time past. The rise in the rivers has stimulated nearly all branches of trade, and especially iron and nails, glass and groceries. There are but few changes to report since our last issue, and these will generally be found noted below, and are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 7½@8c ₱ gal, as to quality.

APPLES—We quote good to extra at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl., and choice to fancy packers in a retail way at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

BEETS—The receipts are more liberal and the market dull at $2@2 50 ₱ bu for good to extra roll. Common grades entirely nominal in price.

BEANS—We quote good old small white beans at $2 50@2 75, and prime new navy at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The demand for meats is light, although there is a little new business offering. We quote new sugar cured hams at 18@19c; new shoulders 13½c; new sides 16½c. Lard in tierces 19c, and in buckets 20½@21c ₱ lb. Mess pork is held at $33.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are held at 37@38c ₱ dozen and pickled at 33c ₱ dozen.

CORN MEAL—Good to choice may be quoted at $1 60@1 70 ₱ bu-bel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@16 ₱ bbl.

CRUMB—Prices run from $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal

CHEESE—The market is quiet and dull. We quote Western Reserve at 15@16c; Hamburg at 15@c; Ohio Factory at 15@ Ohio Goshen at 20@c; New York Goshen at 21c; Sweitzer 23 and Limburger 18@20c ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@21 ₱ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $13@14 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7@8c ₱ lb; dried peaches at 11½@13c ₱ lb for halves, quarters 9@10c ₱ lb, and pared 19@20c ₱ lb. We quote peas at $2 75 ₱ bushel, and blackberries at 16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 60@1 65, and No. 2 at $1 40@1 45 ₱ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY, GAME—Receipts are moderate and selling in a retail way at 21 30@32 50 ₱ set, as to size and quality.

POTATOES—Live chickens by the coop sell at 4@5c ₱ pair as to quality; dressed chickens are in large supply and dull 12@13c ₱ lb; dressed turkeys 16@17c; dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 20@ 60 ₱ each; quails 75c@$1 00 ₱ dozen; wild ducks ₱ dozen $5 00@5 50; deers—whole carcass 12c ₱ lb, and saddles 22c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95@$1 ₱ cwt, and $1 25@1 35, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand for eastern shipments at $2 75 ₱ barrel for good, and $3 ₱ barrel for extra.

PEARS—We quote from store peachblows at 75c@$1 ₱ bbl, and from country wagons in a retail way at 60@65c ₱ bushel. Jersey sweets of a prime to choice article command $3 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 55@61 for No. 1 live geese feathers, and for good to prime 50@55c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—We quote from store peachblows at 75c@$1 for No. 1, and $2@2 50 ₱ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 05; common rectified $1 05; proof rectified at $1 15.

SEEDS—There is more inquiry for clover seed at $7 00@8 00 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is nominally at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed is held at $2 30 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand for flour of choice and well-known brands, but we have no special change to note in prices, although to a considerable extent concessions are made in order to effect sales. The various mills about the city are running to near their full capacity, and selling at about the same figures from store. We quote choice winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel, and choice spring from $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel. Other grades are nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 50 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is a little more doing in grain but the market is far from active. No. 1 winter wheat is in good supply and nominal at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bush. New corn on the track is quoted at 65@72c ₱ bush, as to quality. Prime old ear or yellow shelled commands 90@95c ₱ bush on the track, and very choice in elevator is held at a few cents higher. Oats on the track are fairly firmer at 60@62c ₱ bush. Rye is nominal as to quality, some selling on the track as low as 90c per bushel, whilst other lots are held in elevator at $1 ₱ bush and some held in elevator still higher. Barley is quiet and nominal. Straight No. 2 is held up to $1 25 as to quality, the latter figure for Canadian choice.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 6, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per Livervand rail.	Exports per Penn. Central R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 29	3,662	980	3,034
Tuesday, Nov. 30	4,551	948	1,858
Wednesday, Dec. 1	8,734	519	2,409
Thursday, Dec. 2	1,067	936	1,443
Friday, Dec. 3	6,932	644	973
Saturday, Dec. 4	4,859	750	—
Total for week	29,551	4,423	9,710
Since January 1	821,494	134,388	415,561
To Dec. 4	845,045	138,811	425,271
Same time 1868	1,068,713	174,555	458,939

BUSINESS.

The market during the early part of the week was very dull and there was a further decline in refined, with sales at 30½c—being the lowest figures touched for a long time, but later in the week prices improved and refined on certain deliveries advanced over one cent ₱ gallon, the advance in Antwerp being ¾ of a franc. Crude was also lower, the decline, however, less than one cent ₱ gallon. The present rise in the Allegheny will bring in a large amount of bulk oil that has been waiting shipment.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	29,024	29,551

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were as follows: From January 1st to December 4, 1869 845,044
Same time 1868 1,068,713
Same time 1867 892,315
Same time 1866 1,171,250
Same time 1865 959,291

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	7,296	4,423
Allegheny Valley Railroad	13,175	9,710
Total	20,471	14,133

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to December 4, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	174,855	138,811
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	485,939	425,271
Total	673,574	564,082

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	55,800	70,521
Refined, bbls	15,000	19,500
Total	70,800	90,020

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The market on Saturday was decidedly stronger all round. Refined for December held at 33c, and 32½c bid. Crude held at 15c, no sellers at that figure, and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per Livervand rail.	Exports per Penn. Central R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 29	3,662	980	3,034
Tuesday, Nov. 30	4,551	948	1,858
Wednesday, Dec. 1	8,734	519	2,409
Thursday, Dec. 2	1,067	936	1,443
Friday, Dec. 3	6,932	644	973
Saturday, Dec. 4	4,859	750	—
Total for week	29,551	4,423	9,710
Since January 1	821,494	134,388	415,561
To Dec. 4	845,045	138,811	425,271
Same time 1868	1,068,713	174,555	458,939

BUSINESS.

The market during the early part of the week was very dull and there was a further decline in refined, with sales at 30½c—being the lowest figures touched for a long time, but later in the week prices improved and refined on certain deliveries advanced over one cent ₱ gallon, the advance in Antwerp being ¾ of a franc. Crude was also lower, the decline, however, less than one cent ₱ gallon. The present rise in the Allegheny will bring in a large amount of bulk oil that has been waiting shipment.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	29,024	29,551

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were as follows: From January 1st to December 4, 1869 845,044
Same time 1868 1,068,713
Same time 1867 892,315
Same time 1866 1,171,250
Same time 1865 959,291

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	7,296	4,423
Allegheny Valley Railroad	13,175	9,710
Total	20,471	14,133

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to December 4, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	174,855	138,811
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	485,939	425,271
Total	673,574	564,082

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	55,800	70,521
Refined, bbls	15,000	19,500
Total	70,800	90,020

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The market on Saturday was decidedly stronger all round. Refined for December held at 33c, and 32½c bid. Crude held at 15c, no sellers at that figure, and from the first of January to March at 15½c, and from March to June at 16c. Future sales limited to 1,000 bbls per day.

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot at 15c
5,000 bbls Oil City, (low gravity,) spot at 58 25
1,000 bbls S. O. December at 16c
5,000 bbls January at 32½c

Receipts of crude by river are expected to commence arriving to-day, (Monday.)

PHILADELPHIA,

December 4th; mail report.

The receipts during the past week were, of crude 4,471 barrels, and of refined 17,740 barrels, against 4,100 barrels of crude and 16,980 barrels of refined the previous week.

The stock of petroleum on Friday last was, at

Point Breeze	bbls. 58,614
Greenwich Point	23,000
Gibson's Point	17,000
Total	87,614
Same time last week	73,184

The exports for the week were of crude 113,- 00 gallons, and of refined 1,253,270 gallons, and 874,840 gallons, against 877,660 gallons refined last week and 1,153,270 gallons refined the previous week. There is also a shipment of crude for the two previous weeks. Total exports since January 1st, 1869, 29,301,761 gallons, against 36,224,872 gallons same time last year.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 4.—Petroleum lower, with a very irregular market; for crude, 14½@15c; final bulk declined 1c. Though there are a few small lots obtainable at 15½@15¾c sales of 1,000 bbls. at 15½c; 1,000 bbls. at 15¾c; 1,000 bbls sold late last evening at latter price. Market for refined very dull. But 32½@33c, with scarcely any shipping demand; holders very firm in their views, but were enhancing at the close by the favorable tone of the Antwerp market; prices—32c spot delivery, and 32½@32¾c balance of month; 500 bbls standard white at 32½c, and 2,000 bbls do December at 32½c; Philadelphia delivery—in jobbing small lots, 33c; 1,000 bbls choice refined standard white, spot delivery, at 32½c; 1,000 bbls do December at 32½c; 1,000 bbls do left over from last week at 32½c spot, and 32¾c asked for balance of month.

TITUSVILLE, December 4.—Market dull and nominal; nothing doing; held on upper creek at 15@15½c.

OIL CITY, December 4.—Market moderately active; 15 bbl sold on the line.

SHAMBURG, PA., December 4.—Market quiet and unchanged in every branch.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Petroleum—sellers very firm and market quiet; bulk 15½@15¾c; bid a nominal, 15½c; refined 32½c; held at 33c.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., December 4.—Market quiet; no sales at 8 P. M.; 500 bbls offered.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—Market stiffer; prime lots of crude 15½c; standard white refined 33½@33¾c; shipping 32½c; crude 15½@15¾c.

NEW YORK, December 4, 12:00 M.—Market quiet; bulk firm; crude 15½@15¾c; refined 32½@ 32½c.

NEW YORK, December 4, 2:15 P. M.—Market firmer at 15½@15¾c for crude; 32½c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, PA., December 4.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; light oil $1 80@$5 50. No gravity oil offering.

NEW YORK, December 4, 12 M.—Crude 15c asked and 15½c bid. Refined 32½c spot and month. Market quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 4, 2:30 P. M.—Market very quiet but firm; 500 bbls only offered but no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4, 10:30 A. M.—Standard white, number 32½c. Market firm and Quiet. Crude 15½@15¾c bulk.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4, 5:00 P. M.—Market very quiet and inactive. December stenched and firm; January to March at 15½@15¾c. Crude 15½@15¾c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Union Oil Works, 29 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 265 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

National refining and Storing Co, 154 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 178 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National refining and storing Co, 322 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Brie, 230 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett L. S & Co, 20 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J K Traux, 50 bbls lub to Bidwell & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 2,272 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

A D Miller, 53 bbls refined to Waring, Ring & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L, 120 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 353 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 4, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par selling and ¼ off buying.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 00@5 12½ for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales of No 1 at 82@82½c. No 2 at 79@79½c, closing at 80@80½c; this afternoon market dull at 80c bid, 80½c asked seller December for No 2.

CORN—Quiet; sales No 2 at 39@39½c, closing at 39c; this afternoon market dull at 39c seller December for No 2.

OATS—Quiet and firm and a shade higher; sales of No 2 at 42@42½c cash; 42½c seller last half; 42@42½c seller the month; 43c seller January. No 2 at 42½c.

RYE—Active and 2c higher for No 2; sales at 76@ 77½c, closing firm at 77½c.

BARLEY—Dull; No 2 nominal at 86@86c.

HIGHWINES—In fair demand, firmer and 1c high at 90@92½c.

SUGAR—Unchanged for common to prime Cuba; Porto Rico—Less active; Louisiana—Steady. Molasses steady and firm at $1 cash; $1 40 seller January and February; $2 seller March. Lard firmer and quiet at 18½@18¾c cash; 5 nominal at 18¾@18¾c seller January; 18¾@18¾c seller February. Mess pork firm and steady at 16c; shoulders firm at 11c from block; short ribs nominal at 16c.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $12 90@13, dividing on 220 lbs.

LIVE HOGS—Firm and active for upper grades, at $8 50@8 90 for common; $9 00@9 25 for fair to medium; $9 30@9 50 for good to choice; $10 00@10 for extra grades.

CATTLE—Dull and inactive at $3 00@3 75 for common cows, and $4 50 for shipping steers.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, December 4—10 P. M.

In the afternoon the grain market was quiet but active. Wheat ruled lower; sales of No 2 spring at 80@80½c, seller the month; 80½@80¾c, seller last half, closing at 80@80½c cash. Corn quiet and nearly nominal at 39@39½c, seller the month; 39½c, seller last half. Oats inactive. Provisions quiet; sales of mess pork, seller February, at $22; seller January, $21 50. Nothing done in the evening.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 4.—Flour steady and unchanged, but there is a somewhat firmer feeling on the part of holders of fancy and family brands. Barley in fair market supply and demand and dull at $1 50@1 55 for No 1 Canada. Corn—No 2 red is held at $1 08@1 10, and white at $1 10@1 12; No 1 white sold at $1 18; No 2 do at $1 16; receipts are small. Corn quiet and firm at 80@81c for No 2 mixed; 1 yellow sold at 81 @82; No 1 mixed at $1 02; No 2 do at 98c. Oats quiet and a shade firmer; No 1 in demand at $1 01@1 02 and nominal at 96c@$1 00 for No 2. Barley dull and nominal at 90c@$1 00 for No 1; $1 05@1 10 for No 2. Rye quiet at 85c for No 1. Provisions quiet and firm for strictly prime to choice; mess pork, seller January, at $21 50@22; seller February, at $22; seller January, $21 50. Nothing done in the evening.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 4.—Flour steady and unchanged, but there is a somewhat firmer feeling on the part of holders of fancy and family brands. Barley in fair market supply and demand and dull at $1 50@1 55 for No 1 Canada. Corn—No 2 red is held at $1 08@1 10, and white at $1 10@1 12; No 1 white sold at $1 18; No 2 do at $1 16; receipts are small. Corn quiet and firm at 80@81c for No 2 mixed; 1 yellow sold at 81 @82; No 1 mixed at $1 02; No 2 do at 98c. Oats quiet and a shade firmer; No 1 in demand at $1 01@1 02 and nominal at 96c@$1 00 for No 2. Barley dull and nominal at 90c@$1 00 for No 1; $1 05@1 10 for No 2. Rye quiet at 85c for No 1. Provisions quiet and firm for strictly prime to choice; mess pork, seller January, at $21 50@22; seller February, at $22; seller January, $21 50. Nothing done in the evening.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—Cotton in good demand; sales 250 bales at 27½c; middlings 28c. Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,500 bbls at $5 50@6 50 for family; $7 00@7 50 for fancy. Corn—White, 90@95c; yellow, 90@95c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at 90c@$1. Barley—Spring, $1 50@1 60; fall, $1 75@1 80. Provisions—Mess pork firm at $22 50@23. Bacon—Shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c; sugar cured hams 20@22c. Lard held at 18½ @19c. Whisky firm at 90c@$1. Green meats—Shoulders 11½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Bagging quiet at 23@25c. Rope firm at 9½c. Hemp—Kentucky, $200@$210; Indiana, $190@$200; Missouri, $180@$190. Bale rope, 9½c. Hay—Timothy, $20@$22; prairie, $16@$18. Seeds—Timothy, $3 50@4 00; clover, $7 00@8 00. Butter—Choice, 40@45c; prime, 35@40c. Eggs, 35c. Apples—Choice, $5 00@6 00; fair to good, $3 00@4 00. Potatoes, $2 50@3 00. Onions, $3 00@3 50. Cabbage, $6 00@8 00 ₱ 100. Dried fruits—Peaches, 10@11c; apples, 6@7c. Feathers, 60@65c. Live poultry—Chickens, $3 00@3 50; turkeys, $1 00@1 25; ducks, $3 00@3 50; geese, $5 00@6 00. Wool—Tub washed, 60@65c; unwashed, 40@45c. Hides—Green, 6@7c; dry flint, 20@22c; dry salted, 12@14c. Tallow, 7@8c. Whisky—Bonded, $1 00@1 05; tax paid, $2 00@2 10.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat ruled steady; sales of 1,000 bush Kentucky red at $1 80@1 85, and 500 bush amber at $1 90@1 95. Corn firmer; sales of 2,000 bush white at 90@91c; 1,000 bush yellow 90@93c. Oats dull at 80@85c. Rye firm at 1 10@1 15. Pork quiet at $34. Bacon quiet; sides 18¾ @19c; clear sides 19@19½c; shoulders 15@15½c; hams 22@23c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky in good demand at $1 04@1 05.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—Flour dull. Wheat very dull; red $1 80@1 82. Rye $1 10@1 12. Corn less active and yellow $1 02; new 86@90c. Oats steady at 70 @72c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 05@1 06. Lard steady at $1 06@1 08.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Cotton easier at 27@ 28c; sales 3,600 bales; receipts 3,500 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,703 bales; to Bremen 3,467 bales; to Barcelona 750 bales; to Havana 130 bales; coastwise 331 bales. Other articles unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 4.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade better; number 2 $1 04. No 1 red held at $1 17. No 2 do at $1 10. Corn lower and dull; No 1 58c. Oats dull; No 1 at 56c; No 2 do sold at 52c. Rye firmer; No 2 at 92c. Barley dull. Clover seed 8 @ 8½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 4.—Flour firmer. XX $4 75 @5. Wheat weak at 86c for No 1; 85c for No 2. Oats and corn nominal and unchanged. Rye steady; 74c for No 1. Barley nominal. Dressed hogs steady at $12 90@13.

Buffalo Market.

DETROIT, December 4.—Flour—Market dull and prices weak. Wheat steady at $1 11 for No 1. Dressed hogs higher; heavy $12 25@12 62. Mill feed—bran $15; coarse middlings $16@17.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

NOTICE TO Flour Dealers and Consumers.

We are now receiving a lot of **10,000** bushels carefully selected White and Amber and Tennessee Wheat, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the best to be found, and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Rolling Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years, at prices that defy competition on the same grades of flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13, 1869.

CORN AND RYE.

10 000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN;
10 000 BUSHELS RYE,

Arriving and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use,

S. CADMAN & SON,
AGENTS,
Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the LATEST AND BEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

THE HENDERSON PROCESS,

FOR PRODUCING

IRON AND STEEL

OF

Great Strength and Cheapness.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL and AQUA AMMONIA;

Office No. 15 MARKET STREET
Pittsburgh, Pa

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 122 7-8.

NEW YORK, December 4—P. M.

FAILURES.

Some mercantile suspensions are reported to-day, including a dry goods firm here, and another in St. Louis, and a large clothing house in Cincinnati.

JUNCTION REMOVED.

The junction on Wells-Fargo has been removed, and consolidation with the Pacific Express Company will now be made.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is unfavorable, showing a loss of about a million and a quarter in legal reserve.

Loans	$252,230,996	Increase $ 557,522
Specie	20,653,339	Increase 940,041
Circulation	31,40,468	Decrease 15,370
Deposits	182,894,149	Decrease 307,254
Legal Tenders	45,989,271	Decrease 2,112,716

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., with some loans at 5.

STERLING

Dull at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD

Firm; opened at 122¾, advanced to 123¼, fell to 122¾, and closed at 122⅞. Carrying rates 6@7 ₱ cent. Clearances $22,000,000. Exports for the week $100,850.

GOVERNMENTS

Have been active and buoyant under large purchases for European account, but closed a fraction off in consequence of the bank statement. Coupons '81 1179@117¾; do '62, 114¾@114¾; do '64, 112¾@112¾; do '65, 112¾@113; do new 113¾@114⅛; do '67, 114¾@114⅝; do 68, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s 108¾@109⅛; Pacific 6s 107¾@107¾.

STATE BONDS.

Tennessees 6s lower; other state bonds steady; Missouris 86; old Tennessees 67; new 69¾; old North Carolinas 42; new 36½.

STOCKS

Which had advanced during the day, declined ½@1¾ p cent. under the bank statement, but rallied before the close, and left off steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton, 58; Cumberland, 30½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Quicksilver, 43; Mariposa, 7¾; preferred, 16½; Adams Express, 87½; Wells Fargo, 38; American, 27; United States, 62; Pacific Mail, 58¾; New York Central and Hudson Consolidated, 93; Hudson River, 122; Erie, 99¾; preferred, 84; Harlem, 131; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 129; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 131¾; Pittsburg, 87¾; Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 88½; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 69½; do preferred, 84; Wabash, 52; do preferred, 77; Fort Wayne, 85¾; Terre Haute 12s; do preferred 50; Chicago and Alton, 146½; do preferred, 140¾; Ohio and Mississippi 35½; Dubuque, 104; St. Joseph preferred, 108; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 129½.

MINING STOCKS

Bull. Boston prices—Calumet, 50; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 75; Quincy 75.

Imports for the week—dry goods, $1,287,657; general merchandise $1,258,872.

Sub-Treasury balance $90,050,874.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Cotton heavy and declining; sales 2,700 bales at 26c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 11,450 bbls; flour heavy and declining; sales 12,000 bbls at $4 60@5 00 for superfine State and western; $5 05@5 20 for extra State; $5 25@5 50 for extra western; $5 30@5 45 for white wheat extra; $5 50@ 6 25 for round hoop Ohio; $6 30@6 50 for extra St. Louis; $5 20@6 00 for good to choice do, closing quiet, including 1,000 bbls extra State for export at $5 80@5 90. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $5 75@5 95. Corn meal—sales 150 bbls western at $4 15. Whisky firmer; sales 300 bbls western at $1 01@1 04 free, closing at $1 03. Receipts of wheat 41,000 bush; wheat at 1c better; sales 80,000 bush at $1 21 for No 2 spring; $1 31 for No 2 do; $1 35@1 36 for winter red and amber western; $1 40@1 41 for choice do; $1 42@1 43 for white western. Rye dull and 1c lower; sales 10,000 bush at 98c@$1 01 for Canada West. Barley heavy and dull; sales 30,000 bush at $1 60@1 70 for two-rowed; $1 75@1 80 for unsound mixed western; $1 90@1 92 for choice do; $2 00@2 05 for superior State and Canada. Receipts of oats 15,562 bush; oats scarcely so active, sales 43,000 bush at 66@67c for mixed western; 68@69c for white; nominal for State. Rice dull; sales

Continued from First Page.

Statement showing the National Banks in Pennsylvania, which have deposited to secure circulation delivered, circulation surrendered, and circulation outstanding October 30th, and

Names and location of Banks.	Circulation delivered.	Circulation surrendered.	Circulation outstanding.	Bonds deposited.	Bonds withdrawn.	Bonds on deposit.
*The First National Bank of Elkhart, Ind., has been reorganized under the same name, and resumed business.						
Also circulation.						

Statement showing the National Banks in the hands of Receivers, their circulation of United States bonds and lawful money deposited to secure circulation delivered, the amount of circulation redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, and the amount outstanding on the 1st day of October, 1869.

Names and location of Banks.	Circulation delivered.	Circulation redeemed.	Circulation outstanding.	Bonds deposited.	Bonds withdrawn.	Bonds on deposit.
Also circulation.						

Statement showing the National Banks in voluntary liquidation, that have deposited lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem their circulation notices, the amount of such notices received, redeemed, and outstanding, and the amount of lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer, October 1, 1869.

Names and location of Banks.	Circulation notices received.	Circulation notices redeemed.	Circulation notices outstanding.	Lawful money deposited.	Lawful money withdrawn.	Lawful money on deposit.
Also circulation.						

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of General Belknap, Secretary of War, which will be submitted to Congress to-day, opens with a reference to Gen. Rawlins, of whom he says:

Of General Rawlins it can with truth be said that the virtues of true manhood characterized his life as a soldier, citizen and statesman, while on the records of the department will ever remain the evidences of his high honor, his patriotism and his sagacious judgment.

The Secretary then explains that few recommendations will be made at length, as the duties of the office were assumed but a few days prior to the date of this report—November 26. He, however, refers to the material matters of the report presented to him, and refers to the report of the General of the Army, he says:

There are twelve departments and three districts, each under the command of a general officer, and the departments are formed into four military divisions, commanded by the four generals next in rank to the General of the Army. The regular army consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, the battalion of engineers, and the corps of cadets. All the regiments are on duty.

The secretary indorses a recommendation of General Sherman, that the power of enacting the rules and articles of war adopted by the board convened in conformity with the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, and approving of new regulations published in June, 1868. The Secretary then continues, still referring to General Sherman's report:

After the consolidation, made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1869, there remained, November 1, 909 unattached officers. All of these have been assigned to regiments, or who are awaiting orders. It seems equitable and just, should a reduction be made, that officers awaiting orders by their own request, and preferring that to active duty, should have less claim for assignment, than those who have 120 officers. Some of them, however, had special reasons for not desiring to be placed on the awaiting orders list, which the department has organized, and which should be regarded. It is certainly fair that in proportion to any reduction of officers should fall proportionately the cavalry, artillery and infantry. The present Congress act in the matter, it is proper that the consideration should not be overlooked.

In reference to the question of reduction I concur with the report in recommending that authority be given for retiring a portion of officers for cause than is now allowed by law. The present method of retiring officers is very slow, and the result is that many officers remain in the service who are unfit for duty, and at only two of them is there any large collection of invalids, namely, Fort Hamilton and St. Louis Arsenal will be sold under the same act as soon as it can be spared, but certain buildings have been reserved from sale, and devoted to general army purposes. The sale of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, will take place on November 30, 1869. The Bonne Homme Depot, Memphis Arsenal, the Mount Vernon Arsenal (Alabama), the Appalachicola Arsenal, and the North Carolina Arsenal are considered to be unsuitable for the service that this should be done, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana, Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Harris counties, Tex., should be similarly disposed of. A principal arsenal of construction and deposit and a powder depot are recommended to be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coast sand in the valley of the Mississippi. The sale of many of the present existing arsenals is suggested as a means to raise funds wherewith to establish the principal arsenal for the Pacific coast. Rock Island is the point for the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. Powder depots should be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The army will probably be able to absorb the officers of the Engineer Battalion, but two-fifths larger than the now authorized number, while the army has more than doubled in the meantime.

Upon the question of raising the standard of admission to the military academy, the Secretary is inclined to the line of preparatory qualifications necessarily restricts the circle from which can be drawn, and that the present ills embraces all the advantages that can be obtained by a very large majority of the youth of the country.

Since the standard was raised by law in 1866 the graduates who were found the necessary educational accquirements have increased from 15 per cent. to 27 per cent. As a substitute for the other recommendations of the Board, the Inspector proposes schools of application for the several arms, such as exist in Europe and have always been favored by military officers here, and the Secretary is inclined to think are to be found in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and one of the three engineer depots already established. He gives various reasons for his proposition; principal among them the

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of General Belknap, Secretary of War, which will be submitted to Congress to-day, opens with a reference to Gen. Rawlins, of whom he says:

Of General Rawlins it can with truth be said that the virtues of true manhood characterized his life as a soldier, citizen and statesman, while on the records of the department will ever remain the evidences of his high honor, his patriotism and his sagacious judgment.

The Secretary then explains that few recommendations will be made at length, as the duties of the office were assumed but a few days prior to the date of this report—November 26. He, however, refers to the material matters of the report presented to him, and refers to the report of the General of the Army, he says:

There are twelve departments and three districts, each under the command of a general officer, and the departments are formed into four military divisions, commanded by the four generals next in rank to the General of the Army. The regular army consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, the battalion of engineers, and the corps of cadets. All the regiments are on duty.

The secretary indorses a recommendation of General Sherman, that the power of enacting the rules and articles of war adopted by the board convened in conformity with the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, and approving of new regulations published in June, 1868. The Secretary then continues, still referring to General Sherman's report:

After the consolidation, made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1869, there remained, November 1, 909 unattached officers. All of these have been assigned to regiments, or who are awaiting orders. It seems equitable and just, should a reduction be made, that officers awaiting orders by their own request, and preferring that to active duty, should have less claim for assignment, than those who have 120 officers. Some of them, however, had special reasons for not desiring to be placed on the awaiting orders list, which the department has organized, and which should be regarded. It is certainly fair that in proportion to any reduction of officers should fall proportionately the cavalry, artillery and infantry. The present Congress act in the matter, it is proper that the consideration should not be overlooked.

In reference to the question of reduction I concur with the report in recommending that authority be given for retiring a portion of officers for cause than is now allowed by law. The present method of retiring officers is very slow, and the result is that many officers remain in the service who are unfit for duty, and at only two of them is there any large collection of invalids, namely, Fort Hamilton and St. Louis Arsenal will be sold under the same act as soon as it can be spared, but certain buildings have been reserved from sale, and devoted to general army purposes. The sale of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, will take place on November 30, 1869. The Bonne Homme Depot, Memphis Arsenal, the Mount Vernon Arsenal (Alabama), the Appalachicola Arsenal, and the North Carolina Arsenal are considered to be unsuitable for the service that this should be done, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, Louisiana, Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Harris counties, Tex., should be similarly disposed of. A principal arsenal of construction and deposit and a powder depot are recommended to be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coast sand in the valley of the Mississippi. The sale of many of the present existing arsenals is suggested as a means to raise funds wherewith to establish the principal arsenal for the Pacific coast. Rock Island is the point for the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. Powder depots should be established on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The army will probably be able to absorb the officers of the Engineer Battalion, but two-fifths larger than the now authorized number, while the army has more than doubled in the meantime.

Upon the question of raising the standard of admission to the military academy, the Secretary is inclined to the line of preparatory qualifications necessarily restricts the circle from which can be drawn, and that the present ills embraces all the advantages that can be obtained by a very large majority of the youth of the country.

Since the standard was raised by law in 1866 the graduates who were found the necessary educational accquirements have increased from 15 per cent. to 27 per cent. As a substitute for the other recommendations of the Board, the Inspector proposes schools of application for the several arms, such as exist in Europe and have always been favored by military officers here, and the Secretary is inclined to think are to be found in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and one of the three engineer depots already established. He gives various reasons for his proposition; principal among them the

Continued on Second Page.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY

Good Feeling of Republicans—The Message and Reports—Spain not at War with Peru—Negroes on the Border Going South—The Darien Ship Canal Scheme—The Cuban Junta May Get into Trouble—The Treasury Report—The Admission of Virginia—Bill to Restrict the Power of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1869.

Congress.

Large numbers of Congressmen arrived to-day, but a quorum of either house is not yet here, though no doubt is enter a nod that both branches will have enough for business on Monday. The feeling among Republicans is generally good, and the disposition to find fault with the Administration is not so common as some persons feared it would be. Everybody seems delighted at the showing with regard to our national finances, and the prospect for the future is good. there seems to be the widest possible difference of opinion, however, as to how the surplus shall be used. Plans for resumption, but a large majority show a disposition to let matters drift along for the present. Reconstruction and the neutrality laws, and, in one instance, a bankrupt law, will be left to the state authorities before the courts.

The military strength in the First Military District is 59 officers and 1,077 enlisted men. Gen. Robert C. Stevenson has his headquarters are on duty at the artillery school, 35 officers and 1,000 enlisted men; the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, and 31 officers and 500 enlisted men are on duty with military commands in the states of the Department, and the two companies of the Seventeenth Infantry are on duty at Fort Hamilton. The number of enlisted men of the Regular Army will be necessary increase of the force in this district will be necessary.

It has been found difficult to find suitable persons willing to accept offices the duties of which are so fatiguing and onerous, and are interfered with their ordinary business, and embarrassing to their personal interests. The Attorney-General proposes brought to bear upon native Virginians who were engaged in rebellion, and for an office that involved the necessity of taking the oath prescribed by the law of July 24, 1868. Even with the new exception the county organization is so far completed as to be in working condition. The amount of money appropriated for reconstruction purposes, and remaining in the hands of the paymaster, October 1, 1868, was $13,343 26; receipts during the year ending September 30, 1869, $166,714 35; expended during the year ending September 30, 1869, $166,962 86; balance on hand, October 1, 1869, $13,094 75.

In the Fourth Military District, the employment of troops beyond the ordinary routine of duty has been confined to an occasional call for the purpose of arresting lawless characters, guilty of murder or other high crimes. Supported by public opinion, a few men, in defiance of the civil law, and in spite of the courts, and civil officers are unequal to the task of bringing them to justice. Guarded and protected by their neighbors, their capture is very difficult, and the assistance of troops is unavailing. Even the Governor of Texas has frequently undertaken to aid the civil or military authorities, and if so, hesitatingly and secretly. The cases are not numerous where service from the troops is required to constituted authorities, and in those instances the act was committed generally by individuals who, from their position, are screened and shielded by the people.

In the Fifth Military District, Indian raids during the year have been unusually bold, and it is believed commanded in most instances by white men. The Indians still be very troublesome, and in the whole thing was publish to the Indian Bureau, which has a bill before Congress to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of the settlers. Every effort will be made to open a wagon road from Fort Kearney to Fort Laramie, and to establish a line of telegraph between the two points. The Indians are not disposed to make peace, and the settlers are determined to protect themselves.

The number of murders in the State of Texas from January 1, 1869, to October 31, 1869, was 384, and the number of crimes of this nature is steadily diminishing.

The Secretary then makes the following statement of appropriations, expenditures and estimates. There was carried to the surplus fund June 30, 1869, the sum of $68,239,174 36. The actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were, including the freedmans bureau, $56,761,732 16, to which must be added for civil war bills paid during the year $1,000, making the total expenditures $56,844,642 76. O the aforesaid sum were paid for civil and miscellaneous purposes $16,419 18. There was appropriated by the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $34,852,822 98. The estimated deficiencies are $2,920,000 00. The total appropriations of miscellaneous appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1870, are $1,500,000. The aggregate of the foregoing estimate the amounts originally presented by the heads of bureaus have been taken from them by the Committee on Appropriations smaller in amount than that asked for by the departments. The following estimates are submitted separately, and are given for the consideration of Congress, as presented by the Chief of Engineers: For fortifications, $4,196,000; for rivers and harbors, $7,850,000; total, $12,196,300. As to the fortifications, I urge the appropriations asked for the forts near the larger cities named in the report of the General of the Army, to-wit: Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco.

REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Gen. Sherman, in his report, to be submitted to Congress to-day, opposes any further reduction of the army. He says the entire army is on duty, and he has constant calls for more troops than he can supply. He calls the President's earnest attention to this matter. Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment because of the great extent of country; the unsettled character of a large region of the Rocky Mountains, and the many thousands of miles the area of Indian wars has been this region, and the growing necessities of affording great protection to the roads that traverse this region, and the mining and agricultural interests thereby. While the nation is at peace with all the world, and troops therein are almost over one half its extent, and troops therein are required to labors, more than double the entire amount to war. Withdrawing or largely diminishing the forces in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho or Alaska, as well as in other parts of the country, would, in my opinion, result in a state of things amounting to anarchy.

He refers to the fact that the army has no officers and men, and hopes that they will receive the assurance that the services of the officers and men are appreciated. Officers have been required to perform duties for which they were not trained, to the detriment of their military training, and have done this duty in the most praiseworthy manner. He recommends, Never, he says, has he known the army officers so much disheartened, discouraged and disgusted by their compensation will soon become mere sails factory. A large number of officers are retained at the close of the services of every good officer, to the exclusion of the young men.

General Sherman advises the adoption by Congress of the system of examination as prepared by the special board of officers, in order to secure to all the young men of the country the benefit of the act of March 3, 1869. Referring to a recommendation of the Adjutant-General's department as it was fixed by section in of the act of July 28, 1866. An increase in the number of Assistant Inspectors General is recommended. With regard to the Bureau of Military Justice, the Secretary says:

The Judge Advocate General reports the number of records of military courts received, reviewed, and registered to be 13,916; number of special reports made 1,352. The Bureau, in addition to the regular duties, has been charged with the duty of of systematically arranging and indexing the important state papers belonging to the offices of the late Col. C. A. Dana, late assistant adjutant general, and Brigadier General L. C. Baker. Provost Marshal, and the work is steadily progressing. The expenses of the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year ending June 15, 1869, were $7,939,-00 94, a reduction of $4,440,000 before those of the preceding fiscal year. In February, last, the number of civilians hired by this Department exceed 10,000, which has now been reduced to 6,500. Line officers have been duty in the Quartermaster's Department in addition to the officers of the establishment, ninety-four in number.

Of the Quartermaster General, the report states that the clerical force of this office has been reduced one half, but that this has not seriously retard the public business, and to provide for a re-settlement of accounts some increase in the force is necessary. A building capable of accommodating all the bureaus of the War Department, fire proof and secure, is much needed. Military records of great value are exposed to destruction, and great sacrifice of as to impede and delay the public business. The yearly rental of buildings and lots occupied by buildings owned by the United States amounted to $51,000 19, being a yearly rental of $1,000 84. The rail and telegraph lines of the military railroad material of the Quartermaster's Department are still on credit at the end of the war, incurred a debt originally of $1,200,000, which has increased this amount to $9,000,000, about one-half of which has been paid, but some railroads being in default, and showing no disposition to meet their obligations, suit has been lately ordered to be instituted against them. But few vessels have been owned by this department during the year, and a reduction has been made in the number having declined to adhere to the war rates of transportation, have been paid during the fiscal year their ordinary tariff rates. The transportation of military supplies settled in conference with a representative of the railroad companies. There have been paid for water transportation during the fiscal year $2,482, and for railroad transportation, $2,220,304 30.

The sum of $1,000 paid to the Pacific railroads, one-half being paid in bonds and other paper, retained in the Treasury to meet the interest on the bonds issued to the railroad by the United States. During the year 96,000 persons, 3,200 animals and 62,000 tons of freight have been moved by water, and 69,000 persons, 3,000 animals and 30,000 tons of stores by railroad; 27,000 tons of stores have been moved by the Pacific railroad wagon transportation. The Pacific Railroad has encroached upon the principal routes of former wagon transportation, and the attention of the government much money in supplying the posts along the line. Referring to the estimates of the Departments of War and the Interior, supplies for the Indian service will be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department on requisition of the Indian Bureau, and transported under the contract being refunded to the War Department out of the appropriation of $2,000,000 for the pacification of the Indians, passed April 10, 1869. Although the amount of clothing and camp equipage on hand at the end of the war has been reduced by sales and issues, there still remains a stock valued at over $12,000,000. The general depots have been reduced to four, and at only two of them is there any large collection of invalids, namely, Jeffersonville, Indiana, arsenal on the Delaware, and at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio river. This latter is to be sold as soon as constantly, but it still contains over $14,000,000 worth of clothing. There are 72 national cemeteries, and 313 local post or private cemeteries, in which soldiers lie buried. The titles of 71 of these have been perfected and have been approved as perfect by the Attorney General; 2,767 have been surveyed, and of 2,696 have been identified. The expenditure on this work has been $1,000,000 during the year. 5,886 animals were purchased, and 5,462 were sold. These latter produced the sum of $223,326. Subsistence supplies for the army have been mainly procured in the large market cities of the country. The aggregate cost of subsistence at these markets has been about 25% above the prices at the same markets on the Pacific coast for troops stationed there have met with great success, supplies of excellent quality having been furnished at low prices. Tobacco, at an average monthly value of $10,000, has been issued to the troops at the posts, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been supplied with stores to the value of nearly $50,000, most of which has already been paid for, and the remainder is in process of refunding at the Treasury. The total expenses of the bureau have been $18,-89,836 82.

With regard to the Military Academy at West Point, the Secretary says: The reports of the board of visitors to the Military Academy for the present year is one of unusual importance to the interests. The enrolling of the cadets generally was found to be all that could be desired or expected under the present organization of the Academy, but the organization itself, which has remained unchanged since the days when the army was but 1,000 strong and the nation was very far below its present size and importance among other nations, is declared to be inadequate for to meet the future demand of the country, and reorganization is accordingly recommended. The qualification to be greatly enlarged, the number of cadets greatly increased; the standard of admission raised; the number and the cadets to be divided into two classes, one pursuing an ordinary course of literary instruction, and its members returned to civil life, and the graduation, to spread a knowledge of the military art throughout the land, and supply the trained officers for the emergencies of war; the other class, from the graduating of members of the former class, and studying and graduating in the higher branches of science. These recommendations are reviewed by the Inspector of the Military Academy, who does not think the reorganization of these departments has been ably and economically conducted, but the number of troops now on duty in the department will be found sufficient with the present reduced strength of companies, to meet the wants of the service, although there have been numerous depredations in this division, the condition of Indian affairs is always much better during the year. The policy of reservations adopted by the Indian Department, and the humane influence of General Sheridan, the only policy that will put an end to Indian depredations. Every effort is made to avoid the necessity of permitting the savages, with the strong hope that they may soon be induced to settle down in quiet and adopt a more peaceful and civilized life. The system of locating the wild bands under the present Indian management is working well. The Indians in all the bands under treatment intends he should, and can have no pleas of bad faith to urge as an excuse for a return to his former habits.

The current expenditures of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $235,561 21. The total expenditures of that department, including "war debts" and "refunding," was $708,306 29, and the available balance on hand at the close of the year was $1,000. The number of sick and wounded troops has been good. The total number of cases on the sick list during the year was 164,253. The mortality among the sick-list report was 2,267, or about 5-12 per cent. The number of deaths, 1,128. The number of discharges for disability, 1,128. The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 31, being an average of one medical officer to 204 men. The number of posts was 30, besides 46 detachments at outposts. There are now two vacancies of surgeons and forty-two of assistant surgeons in the medical corps. The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical corps is inadequate, but that even were all the vacancies in it filled it would still be barely adequate to the grave demands made upon it.

The Paymaster General presents the following summary exhibit: Balance in the hands of Paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1868, $3,961,761 41; received from the treasury during the fiscal year $26,245,000; received by Paymasters from other sources, excepting advances and transfers among themselves, $238,192 66; total to be accounted for $42,444,770 20. Accounted for by the following disbursements to regular army $18,878,256 61; disbursements to volunteer army, including payments to volunteers, back pay and bounties, $19,318,-65 45; total disbursements, $38,196,911 86; amount refunded to Treasury $18,948 37; balance in hands of Paymasters June 30, 1869, $3,956,577 96; balance due, $42,444,770 20. There remains now in service only sixty regular paymasters authorized by the act for the reorganization of the army, passed July 28, 1866.

The disbursements for reconstruction purposes during the year 1869, and the balance in hands of paymasters October 2, 1869, is $110,643 79. The total amount disbursed by the pay department for additional bounties, including those, settled by the Second Auditor and paid by the department on treasury certificates from the beginning to the 30th June last, $5,-220,195.

Steam launches and tenders are retained at Jefferson Barracks, and are recommended to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal.

With reference to the Freedmen's Bureau the Secretary reports that has already been published in General Howard's report. The receipts of the bureau from all sources during the year, with the proceeds of rents, sales of crops, school fees and tuition, and sale of "Confederate States property, the amount received from all these miscellaneous sources was $1,565,665 80, and from appropriations by Congress, since July, 1868, $1,984,750, making a total of $1,950,-795 06 received from all sources. The expenditures, including the accounts of the Department of Negro Affairs," from June 1, 1865, to August 31, 1869, have been $1,-94,058 19. The total expenses of the bureau have been $18,-89,836 82.

With regard to the Military Academy at West Point, the Secretary says: The reports of the board of visitors to the Military Academy for the present year is one of unusual importance to the interests. The enrolling of the cadets generally was found to be all that could be desired or expected under the present organization of the Academy, but the organization itself, which has remained unchanged since the days when the army was but 1,000 strong and the nation was very far below its present size and importance among other nations, is declared to be inadequate for to meet the future demand of the country, and reorganization is accordingly recommended. The qualification to be greatly enlarged, the number of cadets greatly increased; the standard of admission raised; the number and the cadets to be divided into two classes, one pursuing an ordinary course of literary instruction, and its members returned to civil life, and the graduation, to spread a knowledge of the military art throughout the land, and supply the trained officers for the emergencies of war; the other class, from the graduating of members of the former class, and studying and graduating in the higher branches of science. These recommendations are reviewed by the Inspector of the Military Academy, who does not think the reorganization of these departments has been ably and economically conducted, but the number of troops now on duty in the department will be found sufficient with the present reduced strength of companies, to meet the wants of the service, although there have been numerous depredations in this division, the condition of Indian affairs is always much better during the year. The policy of reservations adopted by the Indian Department, and the humane influence of General Sheridan, the only policy that will put an end to Indian depredations. Every effort is made to avoid the necessity of permitting the savages, with the strong hope that they may soon be induced to settle down in quiet and adopt a more peaceful and civilized life. The system of locating the wild bands under the present Indian management is working well. The Indians in all the bands under treatment intends he should, and can have no pleas of bad faith to urge as an excuse for a return to his former habits.

The current expenditures of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $235,561 21. The total expenditures of that department, including "war debts" and "refunding," was $708,306 29, and the available balance on hand at the close of the year was $1,000. The number of sick and wounded troops has been good. The total number of cases on the sick list during the year was 164,253. The mortality among the sick-list report was 2,267, or about 5-12 per cent. The number of deaths, 1,128. The number of discharges for disability, 1,128. The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 31, being an average of one medical officer to 204 men. The number of posts was 30, besides 46 detachments at outposts. There are now two vacancies of surgeons and forty-two of assistant surgeons in the medical corps. The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical corps is inadequate, but that even were all the vacancies in it filled it would still be barely adequate to the grave demands made upon it.

The Paymaster General presents the following summary exhibit: Balance in the hands of Paymasters at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1868, $3,961,761 41; received from the treasury during the fiscal year $26,245,000; received by Paymasters from other sources, excepting advances and transfers among themselves, $238,192 66; total to be accounted for $42,444,770 20. Accounted for by the following disbursements to regular army $18,878,256 61; disbursements to volunteer army, including payments to volunteers, back pay and bounties, $19,318,-65 45; total disbursements, $38,196,911 86; amount refunded to Treasury $18,948 37; balance in hands of Paymasters June 30, 1869, $3,956,577 96; balance due, $42,444,770 20. There remains now in service only sixty regular paymasters authorized by the act for the reorganization of the army, passed July 28, 1866.

The disbursements for reconstruction purposes during the year 1869, and the balance in hands of paymasters October 2, 1869, is $110,643 79. The total amount disbursed by the pay department for additional bounties, including those, settled by the Second Auditor and paid by the department on treasury certificates from the beginning to the 30th June last, $5,-220,195.

Steam launches and tenders are retained at Jefferson Barracks, and are recommended to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal.

With reference to the Freedmen's Bureau the Secretary reports that has already been published in General Howard's report. The receipts of the bureau from all sources during the year, with the proceeds of rents, sales of crops, school fees and tuition, and sale of "Confederate States property, the amount received from all these miscellaneous sources was $1,565,665 80, and from appropriations by Congress, since July, 1868, $1,984,750, making a total of $1,950,-795 06 received from all sources. The expenditures, including the accounts of the Department of Negro Affairs," from June 1, 1865, to August 31, 1869, have been $1,-94,058 19. The

the report on the Paraguayan question will not be ready for a month to come.

The President's message was completed yesterday. Neither it nor the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is printed. This position was taken in order to prevent premature publication, as is repeated cases heretofore. Both these documents will be given in manuscript to the press. All other reports have been printed and newspapers supplied.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Banquet to Mr. Burlingame at Berlin—The Italian Bishops take the Oath of Fidelity to the Pope Shipwreck in the Red Sea—Arrival of Eugenie in Paris—Elections to the Corps Legislatif, &c.

Arrival of Eugenie.

PARIS, December 5.—The Empress Eugenie has arrived in Paris.

Elections.

Elections are being held to-day for Deputies to the Corps Legislatif in the districts where the result was not decided at the last elections. Voting goes on quietly, and the city remains perfectly calm.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, December 5.—The Carlist chief Palo has been convicted of treason and sentenced to death. Rumors of a Carlist insurrection continue.

In the Cortes yesterday, General Prim stated that since the commencement of the Cuban rebellion, Cuirteau vessels of 80,000 tons burden had sailed for Cuba, transporting nearly forty thousand troops.

Bishops Take the Oath.

PARIS, December 5.—A dispatch from Rome says all the Italian Bishops, except five, have taken the oath of fidelity to the Pope.

Shipwreck.

SUEZ, December 5.—The steamer Roel, bound to Bombay, the first mercantile vessel to pass through Suez with a cargo, was wrecked in the Red Sea, eighty-six miles from here.

Chinese Embassy Banqueted.

BERLIN, December 5.—The Minister of Prussia to-day entertained Mr. Burlingame and the members of the Chinese Embassy at a grand dinner. There were eighty guests present.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 4, evening.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, 92¾@92⅞ for account. American securities closed firm: 'Sixes, 80½; '65s, old, 81; '67s, 83½; 10-40s, 81; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 96; Great Western, 26½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 12d; Orleans 12¼d; sales to-day 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 29s 9d. Others unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, December 4.—Sugar firm.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, December 4.—Petroleum firm at 60f.

BREMEN, December 4.—Petroleum firmer at 15 thalers gross.

HAMBURG, December 4.—Petroleum firmer at 15 marks banco for spot.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, December 4.—Cotton has a declining tendency; 143 francs for low middling afloat.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, December 4.—Bourse firm; rentes 72 francs 60 centimes.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 4.—Bonds firm at 89⅝.

FRANKFORT, December 5.—Bonds firm at 89¼@89⅝.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 4.—Arrived, steamer Hammonia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—Arrived, steamer Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, December 4.—Arrived, steamer Helvetia, from New York.

RICHMOND.

The National Board of Trade.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Resumption of Specie Payments—River Improvements, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, December 4.—At the session of the National Board of Trade to-day, the question of the resumption of specie payments was resumed. Speeches were made by Messrs. Hopper, Chamberlain, of Boston; Campbell, of Newark, N. J., and Herbert, of Baltimore. The speakers generally favored the earliest practicable return to specie standard.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, moved as a substitute for all the propositions that Congress be asked to immediately authorize the banking and other legal measures for the suppression of speculations in gold as are calculated to restore the credit and honor of the country, and to return as early as practicable to specie payment as soon as it is consistent with safety.

A large number of propositions were made on this subject, and referred to a committee consisting of seven, with Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore, as chairman.

The twenty-ninth proposition, asking Congress to require all American vessels engaged in foreign trade to employ one or more apprentices to secure a supply of efficient officers and seamen for our marine, was taken from the table and passed by.

The committee on the propositions relative to Ohio and Mississippi improvements, urging that the general Congress make appropriation for rendering the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi free and uninterrupted, especially at Les Moines and Rock Island Rapids; that the Secretary of War and an engineer officer be appointed in order to find out who he was. On this report the statement, that the dividend and Hartford Railroad Company, and who succeeded Mr. Reed upon the bench, was then brought before the court, and the examination of plers of said bridge, and the construction of piers of said bridge, and the construction of piers of said bridge, and the construction of pi